

## Intimations.

## HOT AIR ENGINE.

SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR  
WORKING PUNKAH.

SILVER MEDAL, 1876.

MAKERS,  
MAYNARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

## Intimations.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,  
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.  
Respectfully inform their Friends  
and the Public that they have  
removed to their

## NEW SHOW ROOMS &amp; OFFICES.

17, St. Bride Street, LONDON,  
where may be seen examples  
of every description of  
TABLE GLASS, for household use, Re-  
frigerators, Shelves, Cabinets, &c.; also  
CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or  
Candles.CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast,  
Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.  
CHROMIUM GLASS WARE, Steam  
Gauges, Vials, &c.  
ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS,  
LAMP, and all MESS and  
HOTEL requisites.\*\* All orders must be accompanied by a  
remittance or London reference and  
addressed to the Office,  
17, St. Bride Street, LONDON.PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.  
1878 1w 52t 16fe79Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

## CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's. — See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the se-  
cretions of the body, without creating any  
of those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively, using it in great quantities in the  
following diseases:Diseases in which it is found eminently  
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Croup, Hy-  
pertension, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
tor of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."Sole Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. &amp; 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned,  
a forgery of the Government Stamp having  
come to the knowledge of the Board of  
Inland Revenue.

1877 1w 26t 1jns78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S  
STORES.Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and  
Philadelphia.PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
Jams and Jellies,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
Mustard, Vinegar,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
Yarmouth Bloater,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBREAD,  
Prepared Soups, in Tins,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS and BACON, in Tins,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,  
TONGUE, GAME, FOWL, &c.,  
Plum Fuddings,  
LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous  
other table delicacies, may be had  
from most Storekeepers.

## CAUTION.

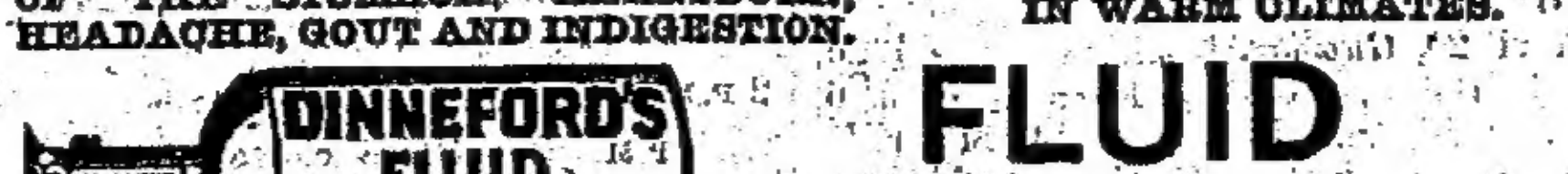
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles  
or jars, they should invariably be  
destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon  
delivery, to detect any attempt at  
substitution of articles of  
inferior brands.All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &  
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and  
Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
FURNISHERS TO THE QUEEN.

60, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

1877 1w 24t 18jns78

## Intimations.

## DINNEFORD'S

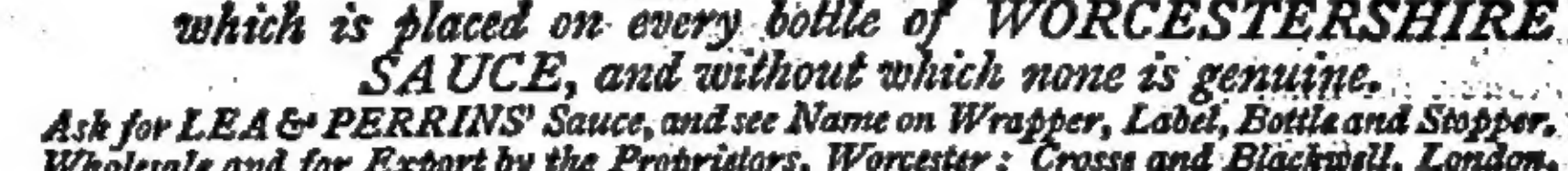
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.FLUID  
MAGNESIA.DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists,  
London,  
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

## LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
thus,which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Cross and Blackwell, London,  
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Waiters throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

BEAR'S  
SMOKING MIXTURE& BIRDSEYE  
TOBACCO.

TRADE MARK.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.  
Birdseye.  
Carolina Rose.  
Havana Tobacco.  
Persian.  
Latakia Tobacco.  
Oronoko.  
Imperial.  
Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory—Great Suffolk Street, Southwark, London.

## THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

FREDERIC ALGAR,  
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-  
SION AGENT,11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
LONDON.THE Colonial Press supplied with News-  
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any  
European Goods on London terms.NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.  
Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
are regularly filed for the inspection of  
Advertisers and the Public.CONSUMPTION AND WASTING  
DISEASES. THE MOST  
EFFICACIOUS  
REMEDY—  
PANCREATIC  
EMULSION.—The original  
and genuine prepared only by  
SAVORY & MOORE,  
140, New Bond-st., London.  
Sole by them, and all  
Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

## RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a  
pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct  
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent  
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm  
climates it is invaluable.RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN-  
DER WATER.RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED  
EAU DE COLOGNE.RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-  
RIDA WATER.RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other  
fragrant perfumes.RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLE-  
NERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss  
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,  
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the  
head.RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLE-  
NERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,  
HONEY, ALMOND, LITTLE, COAL-  
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET,  
ROSE, and other TOILET  
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,  
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes  
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-  
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly  
natural and permanent shade.N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-  
parations will bear the name of Rimmel  
the amezed Trade Mark.E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to  
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,  
Strand, London.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the  
Colony.Price, 25 cents each, or \$2.50  
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.



## OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes  
many valuable remedies for human ailments, it  
is a matter of certainty that in all cases where  
the animal vitality is falling, Phosphorus is  
decidedly superior to every other remedy at  
present known. It will work effects such as  
nothing else will produce, and it possesses the  
great advantage of not causing, when its use is  
reluctant, the slightest reaction or depres-  
sion.The question naturally presents itself, "Why  
is so valuable an element so little regarded and  
so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which  
can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has  
been found in so preparing it that its action may  
be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has  
been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric  
ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in  
several other substances; but however valuable  
is has been found in all the hitherto known  
methods of its preparation, certain irregular re-  
sults have been experienced, which have led  
physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and  
to employ it only in extreme cases, and after  
every other remedy has failed. But a chemical  
process has now been discovered, by which its  
invaluable action on the human system may be  
realized without any of those drawbacks which  
previous modes of administration have invariably  
produced.CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold  
in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be  
generally known that every form where solid  
particles of Phosphorus are in combination is  
dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the  
public should be cautioned against the use of any  
preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble  
in water.Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.DR. BRIGHT'S  
PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE  
REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER  
COMPLAINTS.MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffer-  
ing from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-  
plaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria,  
Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight,  
and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c.,  
whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the  
new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen),  
which at once allays all irritation and excite-  
ment, imparts new energy to the system, and  
restores the vitality and rapidly cures every stage  
of these hitherto incurable and distressing mal-  
adies.DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.  
Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors through-  
out the Globe.Full Directions for use in the English, French,  
German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portu-  
guese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian,  
Hindustani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese  
and Japanese Languages, accompany each  
case.CAUTION.—The large and increasing de-  
mand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to  
several imitations under similar names; pre-  
scribers of this medicine should, therefore, be  
careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S  
PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that  
the Directions for use are printed in all the  
languages as above, without which none can  
possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the  
Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and  
Spurious Imitation.Wholesale Agents for:  
Bombay Presidency D. S. K. & Co., Bombay.  
Bengal " R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta.

" STANBRET &amp; Co., " "

" BAYBRET &amp; Co., " "

" J. CORFIELD &amp; Co., " "

" BARRIE &amp; Co., Madras.

" E. GILLOTT &amp; Co., Lahore.

" J. MATHLAND &amp; Co., Colombo.

" A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

" WATSON, CLARKE &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phospho-  
dyne can only be procured through the above  
appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal  
terms.Mr. Andrew Wind,  
News Agent, &c.188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
Is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-  
vertisements, &c., for the "China Mail,"  
Overland China Mail, and China Review.The Best Investment of the Day  
for a Small Outlay.And where there is no previous knowledge  
of the business required, is a Lemonade,  
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as  
the public taste is so much on the increase  
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages  
of illustrations and information, forwarded  
free.BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,  
Engineers.280, FORTN STREET, Hoxton,  
London, England.

## ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS.

Largest Stock in England. Lathes,  
Drills, Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Saw-  
ing, Bunting, and Shearing Machines,  
Engines, Steam Hammers, &c., every des-  
cription, which for design and finish are  
unrivalled. Lowest prices.SCOTT BROTHERS,  
HALFAS, ENGLAND.

1877 1w 24t 18jns78

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-  
continuance of Notes & Queries on  
China and Japan, has induced the pub-  
lishers of this journal to issue a publication  
similar in object and style, but slightly  
modified in certain details.This CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and  
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-  
tervals of two months, each number con-  
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand, and the circulation justify, such  
extra matter.The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage  
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents  
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.The publication includes papers original  
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,  
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,  
Literature, Mythology, Languages and Cu-  
stoms, Natural History, Religion, &c., of  
China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the  
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"  
generally. A more detailed list of subjects  
upon which contributions are especially  
invited is incorporated with each number.  
Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,  
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-  
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours  
are made to present a resumé in each  
number of the contents of the most recent  
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great  
attention is also paid to the Review  
department.Notes and Replies are classified to-  
gether as "Notes" (head references being  
given, when furnished, to previous Notes  
or Queries), as are also those queries which,  
though asking for information, furnish new  
or unpublished details concerning the mat-  
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the  
Queries proper as brief and as much to  
the point as possible.The China Review for July and August,  
1878, is at hand. It says that forty-two  
essays were sent in to compete for the best  
paper on the advantages of Christianity for  
the development of a State. All our learned  
societies should subscribe to this scholarly  
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty  
pages, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-  
ars are ascertaining about China. The  
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is  
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-  
dress, China Review, Hongkong.—Northern  
Christian Advocate (U.S.).Tribner's Oriental Record contains the fol-  
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This  
is the title of a publication, the first num-  
ber of which has lately reached us from Hong-  
kong, where it has been set on foot as in  
some respects a continuation of Notes and  
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction  
of which would be a great loss to those who  
are much interested in Europe as well as  
in China. The present publication, judged  
by the number now before us, is intended to  
occupy a position, as regards China and the  
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar  
to that which has been filled in India by the  
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-  
tention that has been bestowed of late years  
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,  
antiquities, and social developments, to say  
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the  
accumulation of important stores of informa-  
tion, rendering some such channel of pub-  
licity as is now provided extremely desir-  
able; and contributions of much interest  
may fairly be looked for from the members  
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese  
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,  
among whom a high degree of Chinese  
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,  
and who are severally represented in the first  
number of the Review by papers highly  
creditable to their respective authors. In a  
paper on Dr. Legge's Shih King, by the  
Rev. E. J. Kite, to which the place of  
honour is deservedly given, an excellent  
summary is presented of the chronological  
problems and arguments involved in con-  
nexion with this important work. Some  
translations from Chinese novels and plays  
are marked by both accuracy and freshness  
of style; and an account of the career of  
the Chinese post-master of the eleventh  
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra,  
is not only historically valuable, but is also  
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside  
notices of new books relating to China and  
the East, which will be a useful feature of  
the Review, it carried out with punctuality  
and detail, we are glad to notice that  
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to  
find a place in its pages also. It is to be  
hoped that this opening for contributions  
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar  
degree of literary zeal to that which was  
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-  
cessor in the field, and that the China Review  
may receive the support necessary to insure  
its continuance. This publication is intend-  
ed to appear every two months, and will  
form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every  
day. The subscription is fixed at Four  
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-  
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-  
cluding postage to Coast ports.It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever  
issued under purely native editorship. The  
editorial department is conducted by  
Mr. Chun Yin, whose experience and  
competence have already been most fully  
demonstrated. The chief support of the  
paper is of course derived from the native  
community, amongst whom also are to be  
found the guarantors and securities  
necessary to place it on a business and  
legal footing.The projectors, basing their estimates  
upon the most reliable information from  
the various Ports in China and Japan,--  
from Australia, California, Singapore,  
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented  
by the Chinese,--consider themselves  
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate  
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000  
copies. The advantages offered to adver-  
tisers are therefore unusually great, and  
the foreign community generally will find  
it to their interest to avail themselves of  
them.The field open to a paper of this descrip-  
tion--conducted by native efforts, but  
progressive and anti-obstructive in toto--  
is almost limitless. On the one hand  
commands Chinese belief and interest  
while on the other deserves every aid  
that can be given to it by foreigners.  
Like English journals it contains Editorials  
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial  
News and Advertisements.Subscription orders for either of the  
above may be sent toGEO. MURRAY BARR,  
China Mail Office.

1877 1w 24t 18jns78

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collected  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$12.50).Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BARR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail Steamer.Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

1877 1w 24t 18jns78



## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

**CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Parts I. and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.  
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1878

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE,"  
Comdt. DE GRACQ, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE,"  
Comdt. LOMBES, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.**

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **DUMNAN**, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 26th April, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.



## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London.

## Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
**NIZAM**, Captain A. BARLOW, will  
leave this Port on SATURDAY, the 4th May,  
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-  
hama, on THURSDAY, the 9th May,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 8th May. PARCELS  
PASSENGERS will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on Returns Pas-  
senger Tickets.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to  
Officers of the Army and Navy and to  
Members of the Civil and Consular  
Services.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship  
"GLENBARN,"  
shortly expected from SINGA-  
PORE and LONDON, will have  
immediate despatch for the above Port.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## FOR MANILA.

The Steamship  
"ESMERALDA,"  
CULLEN, Master, shortly  
due, will have quick de-  
spatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship  
"TITAN,"  
B. F. BERRY, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and  
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONG-  
KONG CLUB will take place at the Club  
House, on MONDAY, the 29th Instant,  
at 5 o'clock p.m.

By Order,

EDWARD BEART,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## G. FALCONER &amp; Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS  
AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH AND CHINA-  
MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
PICTURES, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received in-  
structions from EDWARD MOORE,  
Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1878, at 2 o'clock  
p.m., at his Residence, No. 9, Upper  
Mosque Terrace,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, &c., comprising: English-  
made Drawing-room Suite, Covered with  
Cretone, Blackwood Carved Embroid-  
ered Covered Settee, Crimson Velvet  
Worked Ottoman, English-made Walnut

Dining Table, Sideboard, Card Table,  
Whatnots, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets,  
Lamps, and Pictures.

Lady's Polished Birch Wardrobe, with  
Sliding Trays and Plate Glass Door.  
Polished Birch Chest of Drawers,  
Wardrobe, Dressing Table with Glass,  
Washstands, Tables, and Chairs.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by COLLARD  
& COLLARD, made expressly for the  
Climate.

Catalogues will be issued, and the  
whole to be on view from 12 o'clock  
Noon on Friday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All  
lots, with all faults and errors of descrip-  
tion, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the  
hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 20, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

QUIRSTEDT, American barque, Captain  
Barnaby.—Captain.

ANTIOCH, American barque, Capt. W. B.  
Seymour.—Chinese.

LADAGO, American ship, Captain C. B.  
Pierce.—Captain.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British barque,  
Captain A. McIntyre.—Arnold, Karberg  
& Co.

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William  
May.—Melchers & Co.

LADY PENRYN, British barque, Capt.  
E. Owen.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

SARAH NICHOLSON, British ship, Capt.  
Jas. G. Selkirk.—Butterfield & Swire.

H. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt.  
Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FORWARD, British barque, Capt. James  
W. Vandervord.—Rosario & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 19, *Glanorganshire*, British barque,  
480, McEachern, Kowloon April 6,  
Beans.—H. Kien & Co.

April 19, *Hudson*, American barque, 662,  
J. M. Vaughan, Kobe March 30, Rice.—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

April 19, *Yangtze*, British steamer, from  
Canton.

April 19, *Minerva*, British steamer, from  
Whampoa.

April 18, *Emmy*, Spanish steamer, 400,  
Francisco Blanco, Manila April 18, General.  
—REMEDIOS & Co.

April 19, *Marion*, British steamer, 642,  
Smith, Toulon April 17, General.—LAND-  
REYN & Co.

April 20, *Fuyou*, Chinese steamer, 580,  
A. Broad, Shanghai April 16, General.—  
C. M. S. M. Co.

April 20, *Fernow*, British steamer, 700,  
Mackie, Singapore April 11, General.—  
CROSBY.

## ARRIVALS.

April 20, *Egeria*, German steamer, 1037,  
Johannsen, Shanghai April 16, Rice and  
General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

April 20, *Quarta*, German steamer, 731,  
P. Hays, Saigon April 10, Rice.—Soy  
SING.

April 20, *Guatlor*, British steamer, 1720,  
J. O. Babot, Bombay April 2, Galls 6,  
Penang 12, and Singapore 14, Mails and  
General.—P. & O. S. M. Co.

April 20, *Hankow*, British steamer, 2332,  
Symington, Cardiff March 7, and Singapore  
14, Coal.—SIEMSEN & Co.

April 20, *Amoy*, British steamer, 796,  
Drewes, Shanghai April 16, General.—  
SIEMSEN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 19, *Iracaddy*, for Shanghai.

19, *Diomed*, for Shanghai.

19, *Chen-ju*, Chl. g.b., for a cruise.

19, *Atlanta*, for Saigon.

20, *Norma*, for Swatow.

20, *Pacific*, for Yamp.

20, *State of Alabama*, for Saigon.

20, *Onward*, for Tientsin.

20, *Kashgar*, for Europe, &c.

20, *Amoy*, for Canton.

20, *Yangtze*, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Emo, for Bangkok.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.

Fernow, for Amoy.

Quinta, for Saigon.

Atlanta, for Saigon.

Emmy, for Amoy.

Fuyou, for Saigon.

St. Idem, for Bangkok.

Quikstep, for Vanuover's Island.

Empire, for Manila.

M. Selchau, for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Guatlor*, from Hongkong: from South-  
ampton, Dr. Parks, Major Palmer, Messrs  
J. Canham and J. Hargan; from Venice,  
Mr. H. R. Smith; from Brindisi, Messrs  
Oliver, W. L. Hunter, and A. W. Hewlett;  
from Singapore, 68 Chinese.—For Shang-  
hai, from Venice, Mr. E. Major; from  
Brindisi, Mr. Bourke, and Mr. and Mrs  
Ponsamart.

Per *Emmy*, from Manila, Mr. Thomas,  
and 102 Chinese.

Per *Fuyou*, from Shanghai, H. E. Shing,  
(Provincial Grand Judge of Canton), Mr  
W. Smith, and 100 Chinese in storage.

Per *Amoy*, from Shanghai, Messrs Shaw  
and Seaman, and 97 Chinese.

Per *Fernow*, from Singapore, 28 Chi-  
nese for Hongkong, and 68 for ports.

Per *Egeria*, from Shanghai, 1 sailor on  
deck.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Kashgar*, from Yokohama: for  
Southampton, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Grigor  
and 2 children, Dr. Hill, M.M., Messrs J.  
Edmonds, A.K., and W. Anderson; for  
Brindisi, Mr. Russell Robertson; for Venice,  
Mr. W. J. Mills.—From Shanghai: for  
Singapore, Mr. Rose.—From Hongkong:  
for Southampton, Rev. W. French, M.M.,  
Messrs James MacDonald, Henry Harris,  
Henry Hall, Daniel Riddan, Wm. Camp,  
and James Crooks.

Per *Iracaddy*, for Shanghai: from  
Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes, Messrs  
A. Spencer, Garret, Marcolini, W. B.  
Shaw, and A. Jaffe; from Marseilles, Messrs  
Price, Deacon, Goodfellow, Ballance, Mrs  
Aldridge, Overbrook, Wood, Lucas, Rode-  
wald, Tait, Van Oude, Berrym, and  
Stinman; from Singapore, Mr. Somer-  
ville; from Saigon, Messrs P. M. G. Grant,  
Anderson, H. Anderson, and J. Green.

Per *Yangtze*, for Shanghai, Mr. Kennedy.  
Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 122 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Glanorganshire* re-  
ports: Light N. and E. winds and thick  
weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Marion* reports:  
On the 18th inst. spoke German barque  
Q.B.H.F. bound North, in lat. 20 and  
long. 112.30.

The Chinese steamer *Fuyou* reports:  
Fresh breeze with rain and fog to Oukou,  
the latter part fine with moderate S.W.  
winds.

The British steamer *Fernow* reports:  
Moderate and fine weather throughout.

The German steamer *Egeria* reports:  
Variable winds with light drizzling rain to  
Oukou Island, and thence to port fine  
weather with strong S.W. current.

The British steamer *Hankow* reports:  
Fine weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports: Left  
Shanghai on 18th inst. at 10 p.m. and  
arrived Hongkong on the 20th. Experi-  
enced variable winds and dense fogs down  
to Chapel Island, from thence to port clear  
weather and light S.W. winds. Passed  
P. & O. mail off Morrison Island, S. S.  
*Chinkiang* off Tai Island, and S. S. *China*  
off Guttsid, all bound North.

## CARGO.

Per *Kashgar*, for London, 1,124 half-  
cheats Tea, 28 bales Waste Silk, 8 cases  
Silk Piece Goods, 889 bales SFE, and 195  
pkgs. Sundries. For Continent, 58 bales  
Silk. For Malta, 100 half-cheats and 100  
boxes Tea.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *China*  
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the  
23rd Instant, with Mails for Japan,  
San Francisco, and the United States,  
which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters  
(except for Non-Union Countries) may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage  
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies  
(except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa  
Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New  
Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can  
no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, April 16, 1878.

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet *Boven*,  
will be despatched from Hongkong, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, with  
Mails for Singapore, Somerset,  
Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen,  
Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tas-  
mania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after  
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30 a.m.  
Supplementary mail received on board  
with late fee of 18 cents till time of  
departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western  
Australia can be sent by this route if  
desired, but as a general rule it is  
better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Djemah* will  
be despatched from Hongkong on  
THURSDAY, the 27th Instant, with  
Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-  
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-  
via, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras,  
Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and  
Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 26th inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 27th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
may be posted on payment of a  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,  
until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

Hongkong, April 18, 1878.

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *Nizam*  
will be despatched with the Mails for  
Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the  
4th May.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 3rd May.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 4th May.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters closes.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with  
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra  
to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, April 19, 1878.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right  
Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. E.  
Davy, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At  
11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,  
acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.  
Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James  
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.,  
Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chi-  
nese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with com-  
munion on first Sunday of every month.—  
Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.  
J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every  
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer  
and Communion on the First Sunday in  
each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.  
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam  
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-  
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,  
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class,



The *Vigilant* is now nearly ready for sea; the work on her has been pressed forward as fast as possible, and it is expected that she will be ready to leave, if necessary, about the first week in May.

We can only express regret that our large edition of the *Overland China Mail* for this mail was not sufficient for all requirements, and add that earlier application would have prevented disappointment.

The *S.S. Ocean King*, a new steamer, left Greenock for this port, via the usual Ports of Call, on the 13th March. She is under the command of Captain Courtney, who is well and favorably known on this Coast.

The Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that their Shanghai-Nagasaki cable is interrupted. As the Co.'s repairing steamer is at Shanghai and leaves at once for the place of interruption, a speedy repair is expected.

H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel* has been removed to the flagship's moorings, her own being considered defective. The four new 64-pounder guns, recently taken in, have been placed in position on board—two on the main deck and two on the orlop deck.

Notice of public importance transpired at the Police Court to-day. The three men charged on suspicion of having caused the death of four persons on board the *S. S. Devotion* have been further remanded till the 24th instant.

VESSELS SPOKEN:—December 30, *Polynesia*, Hongkong to London, lat. 26 S. and long. 21 E.; Jan. 25, *Sedan*, Cardiff to Hongkong, lat. 26 S. and long. 29 W. 36 days out; Feb. 1st, *Vale of Nith*, Antwerp to Shanghai, lat. 7 N. and long. 26 W.

We are informed that the *Viceroy Lou* has directed certain notices to be put up in the neighbourhood of the district ravaged by the tornado at Canton. One of these notices, affixed to the Shanmen bridge, offers a reward of one dollar for each corpse recovered from the debris of the houses or the waters of the river and creek.

An abridged illustrated placard is being handed round the city to the effect that the tornado was caused by foreigners having shot at the tail of the "bob-tailed" dragon.

We have seen proofs of a set of eight photographs taken by Mr. Along, the enterprising native artist of this place, of the scenes at Canton after the Tornado. A couple of views are devoted to the foreign settlement, a couple to the creek, and the remaining half to the native city. Two of the latter are exceedingly well chosen, and give a very artistic and comprehensive idea of the terrible effects of the Tornado. Some of these views have, we believe, been sent to the illustrated papers in London for the information of the folks at home.

The following passengers have been booked for the Far East:—

Per P. and O. steamer *Malacca*, from Southampton, March 31.—To Hongkong: Mr. J. N. Postlethwaite, Mr. Greaves, Mr. H. Boulger, Mr. W. B. Spence, Mr. Shinghai, Mr. Mollman, Mr. Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Wright and child. From Brindisi to Hongkong: Mr. Galton. From Venice to Hongkong: Mr. Jones. From Brindisi to Hongkong: Mr. T. S. Burt.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tyre*, from Marseilles, March 24.—To Shanghai: Mr. Maltin, Mr. Edwin Gamman, Mr. Butler, Miss Birch. To Hongkong: Mr. A. Row, Mr. C. A. Lord, Mr. W. M. Reeves, Mr. H. Skerrett-Rogers, Mr. Arnold.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles, April 7.—To Hongkong: Mr. Hinch, Mr. A. Rowe.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtze*, from Marseilles, April 21.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Ede, Miss Reuden.

Per *Sarpedon*, from Liverpool, March 8.—To Hongkong: Mrs. Cain.

(L. and C. Express, March 16th.)

Latest Mail Advice:—Yokohama, Jan. 26; Shanghai, Feb. 1; Fookhow, 1; Hong Kong, 7.—The P. and O. mail, from Yokohama 23rd, Shanghai 25th, Hong Kong 31st Jan., Singapore 10th Feb., and the heavy portion will reach Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Kyline*, on the 15th inst. The French mail, via Marseilles, with a week's later dates, as tabulated above, came in yesterday. Japan advices via San Francisco, dated Yokohama, Jan. 29, reached London on the 9th inst.

The Postmaster-General has announced in Parliament that in December last notice was given to terminate in February next the mail contracts with the P. and O. Company, and that the question of calling for fresh tenders was now under consideration.

Mr. Matcote, Vice Minister of Finance and Commissioner-General of the Paris Exhibition, together with Mr. Sammeichi, the Japanese Minister at Paris, are expected to arrive by the *Manila* steamer *Yankee* at the end of the month.

The *Narwhal* steamer, an iron screw steamer, has been launched at Monkwearmouth by Messrs. J. L. Thompson and Sons for Messrs. Watson, Kirkington, and Co. The vessel is intended for the East India and China trade, and the following are the principal dimensions:—Length over all, 270 feet; extreme breadth, 34 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet; and of 2,800 tons burthen; built under special survey to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's on the three-deck principle, the main deck being of iron. The engines are of 160-horse power nominal.

left Portsmouth, on the 18th instant for Yokohama, under the command of Captain Harlowe, R.N., assisted by Commander Hayes, and Lieutenants Crespin and Gibbons, of the Royal Navy, the navigating duties being performed by Captain Pison, of the merchant service. Her crew is chiefly composed of naval pensioners. Her purpose in calling in at Portsmouth was to allow the naval authorities an opportunity of inspecting her. Previous to leaving Millwall the shells supplied by Krupp for the breechloading guns were removed, in conformity with an injunction from the Court of Chancery secured by Mr. Vavasour, who asserts that the copper rings which rotate the projectiles are an infringement of his patent.

In another page we give extracts from a report made by Mr. Mayers, the Chinese Secretary of Legation at Peking, in which he states that the Chinese authorities are dealing with this very unfortunate case. The Foreign Office did not forward the report sooner. The mail received this week reports the arrival of enormous numbers of famine-stricken people at Tientsin. We are glad to see that meetings are being held in the provinces to aid in the collecting of subscriptions. Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, Southampton, and all towns connected with the trade of China should move in this matter. The collections now amount to £25,260. The contribution list will be found in our advertising columns.

Hamburg, March 12th.—Having been much impeded by the fearful gales, the shipping trade during the past week has been of no great extent, and in the harbour very little business is doing. On the berth are *Feronia*, s.s., for her usual route to Penang, Singapore, and China, to leave on the 15th inst.; *Asia*, s.s., for Singapore and Hongkong, to leave April 15; *Maria la H.*, Gunner, H. *Printenberg*, Schoenermann; and *Hamburg*, V. Kroge, all three for Hongkong and San Francisco; *Buck*, for Yokohama and Hogo. In consequence of the great competition, freights are as low as ever.

We understand that the amount of credits granted or arranged for with the London bankers on account of the coming tea season is smaller than usual. We trust that this will be an indication that outside speculators are not having "get in" purely speculative grounds. Until the trade is cleared of this class of people we must expect to see the legitimate and responsible merchant continue to suffer by undue competition, which raises the price in China and also induces a panic to "get out," such as was experienced last season. The insurance offices have taken risks at the following rates:—Hankow, 70s.; 80s. Castle Lane; 55s., Glen's and Holt's; 50s. P. and O. and M.M. Shanghai and Fookhow, 60s.; 50s. Castle; 45s. Glen's and Holt's; 40s. P. and O. and M.M. Hongkong, Canton, or Macao, 50s.; 40s. Castle; 35s. Glen's and Holt's; 30s. P. and O. and M.M.

The Army and Navy Gazette draws attention to the fact that Rear-Admiral Henry Hillyar, O.B., Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, will see an officer twice a month in the junior on the Flag List promoted before him. Rear-Admiral Rice having sufficient service to qualify him for advancement to Vice rank, while Rear-Admiral Hillyar has still a month or two to complete before he will be eligible for advancement to the Vice-Admiral's List, where he will then take up his proper position according to his seniority as a flag officer.

The strength of the Mediterranean fleet has been further augmented by the decision of the Admiralty to order the detention of all vessels en route for foreign stations or homeward bound, and the *Falcon* and *Porpoise*, both for China, as well as the *Flying Fish*, which was coming home from the East Indies, have received orders to join the flag of Admiral Hornby.

Captain Baird, R.N., who took the *Tuna* out to China on her first commission under that command—acting as troopship conveying the marine battalion to Japan and who has since been in command of the *Swiftsure* in the Mediterranean, is named as a forthcoming naval aide-de-camp to the Queen.

Captain Henry Woodcombe, who commanded the *Thalia* on the China station, has been given the command of the coastguard ship in the Humber—the *Endymion*, 22 guns. This vessel, it may be remembered, formed part of Admiral Hornby's flying squadron which visited Japan.

Captain Sir William Nathan Hewitt, V.C., R.C.B., who commanded the *Basilisk* on the China station, and subsequently acted as flag-captain on the *Ocean*, will be promoted to flag rank during the current month.

The following explanation is given of the ridiculous mistake which we noticed in our last, which has caused a bit of fun at all the clubs:—The message as received contained the words "Governor of Queensland, twice, first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a telegraphic repetition was demanded, which showed that the words really telegraphed by Reuter's agent were "Governor Queensland turns first son."

alluding to the Maryborough-Gympie railway in course of construction.

Words in italics were mutilated in transmission, and reaching the company in the form mentioned above, gave rise to the mistake.

A correspondent from Yokohama writes to *Truth* calling attention to the enormous fees he had to pay Mr. H. Mason Perkins, a dentist, for stopping his wife's teeth. The charge was £25.

### Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)

The value of articles subject to exportation duty exported from Manila during the month of March last amounted to \$768,739; sugar alone represented \$334,271.

A sale of cigars is to take place on the 24th April, when 12,371 mil cigars will be offered for competition.

The new steamer that is being constructed for Messrs. Olano Larraza & Co., to replace the ill-fated *Florida*, will be of larger dimensions than those at present possessed by the Company (80 feet more) and will be named *Reyes Mercedes*; she will be ready to run next July.

The four prisoners sentenced to death were executed on the morning of the 27th as previously announced.

Mr. B. A. Lane, of the firm of Messrs. Peale, Hubbell & Co., has been authorized to act as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Manila.

On the morning of the 14th April a Chinaman was found stabbed to death lying opposite the *Café Oriental*. The body was soon taken away by the competent authorities, but nothing is as yet known as to the cause or the circumstances of the crime, nor has the murderer been secured.

Another Chinaman lost his life by drowning on the 14th April while engaged in bathing in the river Pasig. His body was seen floating the next day and subsequently recovered.

The *Mount Labanon* will load timber in the ports of Suba (Zambales) and Moron (Bataan) for China.

The British ship *Thomas Bell* brought from Hongkong a steam-launch of about eight horse-power for a gentleman at Laguna; she will run, it is said, as a ferry boat.

The steamer *Maricela* lately brought from Singapore another captive liberated at the river Pandanan in the N. W. coast of Borneo who had been captured by the Sooloo pirates at the island of Parague, and sold to one Datto Sampurna, for one piang and a half of cash and provisions.

A murder was committed on the 11th April. A man named Estaban Briones, who appeared to have some relation with a woman, found another man in the house of his mistress, and without any other cause he commenced an attack with a knife on the stranger, who after being mortally wounded ran to the street and fell dead some distance from the house. The woman also received some wounds during the struggle, which necessitated her being removed to the Hospital San Juan de Dios to get her wounds dressed. The murderer held himself up while an enquiry was being held regarding the murder.

Several trials were made with telephones recently imported by Mr. Engel, in the presence of large numbers of residents who met by invitation to witness the wonders of the above-named instrument. The first of these experiments was made between the Government House and the Central Telegraph Office, then another between Manila and Cavite, but the last one took place between Manila and the province of Pampanga, and in all the trials the results were as satisfactory as could be wished, in some instances the voice of the person speaking at the other end could be recognized.

The feasts in commemoration of the royal marriage were fixed for the 21st, 22nd and 23rd April, and immense preparations were being made everywhere to make the occasion a brilliant and impressive one. On the 14th April, in the village of Nueva Caceres (South American), a fight occurred between a native and a Chinaman. The former received no less than ten wounds, three of which were of such gravity that he died shortly after the struggle, while the Chinaman came out with only one slight wound and a contusion. The Chinaman was taken into custody.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Gwalior*, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived here this forenoon with the London mail of the 15th March.

### TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.)

Bucharest, April 6.—The Russians have renewed their demand to embark troops at Bukovina (on the Bosporus).

Constantinople, April 7.—Buyukdere is again occupied by Turkish troops.

London, April 8.—Earl Beaconsfield in his speech (moving an address to the Crown) said England's Eastern Policy is based upon the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. He criticized in a most powerful manner the Treaty of San Stefano which he said had not only been negotiated in secret, but every article it contained devastated from the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. He added that by this new treaty both European and Asiatic Turkey were made subordinate to Russia, the British Empire was imperilled, and England's Road to Asia might be closed. The Government, he said, had resolved that as a measure of precaution the Reserves should furnish 70,000 men, but if England engaged in a great war the forces would be largely increased. An immense revolution had been effected and the Liberty of Europe was imperilled, but the British Empire must be maintained!

Earl Granville (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the preceding Ministry and Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords) said he left the Government to act on its own responsibility.

Lord Derby (late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the present Ministry) deprecated War.

The House of Lords agreed without a division, and the House of Commons agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

### (From Ceylon Papers.)

London, March 31.—The announcements made in yesterday's telegram that Lord Salisbury succeeded Lord Derby, that Mr. G. Hardy succeeded Lord Salisbury, and that Colonel Stanley succeeded Mr. G. Hardy are premature.

Constantinople, March 31.—Turkish Artillery have re-occupied the lines of Buyukdere. The general evacuation of the Quadrilateral fortresses by the Turks has been deferred.

St. Petersburg, March 31.—General Ignatieff has returned from Vienna. It is semi-officially stated that Count Andrasffy exactly specified to Ignatieff Austro-Hungarian interests, and declared to him that Austria rejects the treaty of peace as clashing with European and Austro-Hungarian interests. General Ignatieff received *ad referendum* the statements made by Count Andrasffy.

London, April 1.—The British Government has warned all the Colonies of the necessity of defensive measures at all available outlying territory.

Constantinople, April 1.—Russian troops are fortifying the lines of Tostaldja. Ghazi Ahmed Muktar has been appointed chief of the Turkish staff, and Ghazi Osman Governor of the province of Constantinople. Seria is remobilizing her forces.

London, April 1.—The Queen's message to Parliament is brief and formal, and explains the immediate calling out of the Reserve Force by the necessity of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and the protecting of British interests. Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed the statement that Lord Salisbury had been appointed Foreign Minister, and Colonel Stanley Secretary at War, whilst Mr. Gathorne Hardy succeeds Lord Salisbury at the India Office.

London, April 2.—The debate on the Queen's message will not come on until the 8th instant. The Grand Duke Nicholas is making overtures for an alliance with Turkey.

London, April 3.—A Royal proclamation has been issued, ordering the Militia and Reserves to assemble by the 18th of April. Sir Charles Adgey has been raised to the

peerage and Lord Sandon appointed President of the Board of Trade in his place. Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson has been appointed a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Gregory Paul has been appointed Advocate-General of Bengal, and Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan Advocate-General of Madras. Mr. John Marjoribanks has been appointed Judge Advocate-General at Bombay. Lieut-General Norcott has been appointed Colonel of the 47th Regiment.

London, April 4.—The situation is uncertain. The English and the greater part of the Continental press applaud the Marquis of Salisbury's circular despatch. Austria has replied to General Ignatieff in an equally decisive manner. The tone of the Russian press indicates that Russia is hesitating. The Earl of Lathom with his clerk and coachman has been shot at by an assassin in Donegal and killed. The assassin has escaped.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Medjidie on Sir Salar Jung.

Berlin, April 5.—The Emperor William is very unwell.

Aden, April 3.—The *Thibet*, with the mails of March 22nd, sailed for Bombay at 4 this afternoon.

London, April 4.—The London papers state that Lord George Hamilton will be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, and that the Hon. Edward Stanhope becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India.

London, April 5.—In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in his Budget for the past year.

The actual revenue is set down at £79,768,298, which is in excess of the estimate by £17,298, and the actual expenditure £78,908,495. The actual surplus is £869,803. Of the six millions lately voted by Parliament £3,500,000 have already been expended.

Therefore the deficit is £2,040,000. The estimated expenditure for the coming year is put down at £81,020, without extraordinary expenditure, and the estimated revenue at £79,460,000. The deficit is estimated at £1,560,000, which with Exchequer bonds and extraordinary expenditure comes up to £2,500,000. The Budget provides for an increase of the dog tax and two-pence in the pound in the income tax and also an increase of the duty on tobacco. It also provides for a loan of £1,500,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said that no fresh negotiations relative to the Congress had taken place.

Berlin, April 4.—Prince Bismarck has telegraphed that Germany cannot enter the Congress, because it is impossible to do so without England.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—Prince Gortschakoff has declared to the Roumanian Diplomatic Agent here that Russia insists on the cessation of Bessarabia, and that if Roumania resists, the territory would be taken by force and the Roumanian army disbanded.

London, April 6.—The corvette *Penelope* reinforces the China squadron. It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that England and Austria made proposals, a basis of agreement might be arrived at.

A private firm sends the following message:—London, Friday.—It is not expected that England will be dragged into war, and not likely that the passage via Suez will be interfered with.

London, March 30.—Oriental Bank shares £14. Mercantile Bank shares £29. Chartered Bank shares £28. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares £38.

London, April 2.—The Oriental Bank Corporation pays 5 per cent for the half year, and has taken from Reserve to meet losses £175,000.

### LONDON GOSSIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, March 28th. The early meeting of Parliament has, of course, brought people back to town earlier than usual, and the season may be said to have already begun—though it is only bleak March-tide—beginning. The last week of gloriously bright weather, with blooming spring-flowers and budding trees, has given it a carry along, and already the Park is thronged with idlers on the green chairs, staring at fashion, with long lines of carriages, and with the Row teeming with ladies on horseback. The Park, to me, is always lovely; but at this season, it has a special charm, with its beds of crocuses, and its long borders, up Park Lane, of gaily blossoming hyacinths. To say nothing of course, of the fairer human faces. The other day I recognized so many of the same faces I have seen for so many summers gone by; everybody, if they be constant visitors, seems to smile at each other, as in recognition—as if, clown-like, they said with their eyes, "Here we are again!" Prince Teak, with his pretty little children, had walked down from Kensington Palace, and mingled with the throng of notabilities. Among the riders, I recognised Mrs. Arthur Lewis—erstwhile Kate Terry the actress. How time changes all things! I recollect, some dozen years ago, seeing her, lithe as in figure, dainty and playful in face, on a memorable night at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, when she bade the stage her long and last farewell. To-day, she is hunched and demure, and her little children on their pines by her side.

There is a very remarkable performance going on at the Canterbury just now, in the shape of a man who swallows swords. There is no trickery about this, or deception in any way, for I have stood behind the scenes and seen the performance quite through within a few feet of me. The swords do not telescope into the hand, as is generally supposed, but their blades actually do go down the man's throat. There must be, I fancy, a malformation somewhere to allow of this. Whatever doubts the spectator may have as to the genuineness of the swords used, all is quieted and removed when a walking-stick, taken from the auditorium, follows in the same wake. The whole thing—and the man has been performing all over the world for some dozen years—is about the most marvellous affair I have ever seen. There is another proof of its reality—hard to believe I know, but I have seen it twice, and know that there is no assumption in it—lies in his swallowing a guardman's sword-bayonet.

The Divorce Court is teeming with fashionable disarrangements of matrimonial bliss, and the other day, one lady asked her own lawyer, and questioned and cross-questioned her husband on subjects which, I will within the past few years, had been deemed sacred. There is one case coming

off in which a Lord sues to get rid of his Lady, and I believe there are twelve co-respondents, their rank beginning with a Marquis, and ending with a shop-keeper in the Tottenham Court Road.

The war scare has made the Volunteers terribly martial, and full of sanguinary enthusiasm. Several corps have volunteered for active service, though I always understood that their formation was for defence not for offence, and that they existed to be ready to defend their homes, should the regular army be sent away. However, this display of loyalty shows that they are earnest in the work. Following the success of the London Scottish corps, I hear that a Highland corps is being formed in Manchester, where Scotchmen team, and already some five hundred have enrolled their names—none of those, be it remembered, being members of any existing regiments. The troops are to be worn in place of the kilts, the Tartan being of a dark blue like that worn by the 42nd (Black Watch) Highlanders. The feather bonnet will also be retained.

A somewhat curious coincidence in the command of the 2nd (Queen's) Royal regiment will shortly take place. The 1st battalion being commanded by Lt. Colonel Francis John Hervey, who entered the army as ensign in 1853, while his brother, now senior major of the same battalion, and who entered the army in 1859, will assume command of the second battalion. The regimental colours bear the words, "Taku forts" and "Pekin," but neither of these officers served in the China campaign.

The cylinder vessel containing Cleopatra's Needle still lies in the Thames above Westminster Bridge, and is conspicuously visible, a perfect fleet of ferry boats plying from the embankment steps to the ship, while the sale of penny books giving a history of the obelisk seems to have assumed a stupendous size, judging by the number of vendors. The "battle of the sites" is now over, and the Needle will be placed near the Adelphi Steps. The claim for salvage, however, has first to be satisfied. The Needle can scarcely be valued, and considering that individual enterprises to the tune of sixteen thousand pounds I am told—brought it over, I can conceive nothing less English-like than the owners or certain of the steamer which picked the needle up in the Bay of Biscay, demanding salvage. By all means pay them for the extra coal they burned, for the use of the hawser, and give the crew a glass of grog all round—but not a penny more, say I, also, inscribe their names on a pedestal, saying that they claimed salvage.

Cambridge House in Piccadilly, the home of the Naval and Military Club, will be reopened this month. It must have been closed for about a year, and its extensive alterations, decorations and etoeteras are said to be costing over thirty thousand pounds. The lease, however, runs on for sixty years, so their justly popular club will have plenty of time to pick up. Writing about the club, one of the most effect of trade has been on these. There is a vast difference in the number of guests asked to dinner, and the wine-bills lose their once big proportions.

Trade, indeed, is very bad, and what with unsettled times abroad, money does not circulate too freely. A hatter told me the other day that his business suffered almost more than any other, for, in hard-up times, it is amazing how often a man will have his hat "ironed-up," and, indeed, re-lined. One noble constituent who was wont, at this shop, to have a new hat every month, has not visited the premises for some time. And he is not abroad.

I recollect when at school, one of the "boys"—he is a full-blown curate now and a knight of the pen—who sat next the head-master at dinner, always coached himself up in subjects for conversation during meals. I sometimes wonder if London barbers do the same: they appear to have a knowledge of everything that is going on, and yet, with their necessary close attention to business, I wonder when they have time to glean their information. A barber, under whom I sat to-day, was very communicative on the subject of an English occupation of Egypt. He was a Frenchman, but spoke good "British." He saw no reason why we should not acquire Egypt, and he thought we were the best nation under the sun for doing that sort of thing. I tenderly agreed with him, and hinted that when England made a colony, the mercantile representatives of European states generally got the hap and the stern British merchant the pecuniary kicks. He smiled affirmatively, as Frenchmen only can. The gist of his argument, however, lay in this: if annexation in the South of Africa, to wit the Transvaal, were proper and right, why not annexation in the North, to wit Egypt. And thereby hung a tale.

### Miscellaneous.

An Oakland huckster, says the *California Express*, bought a fine mule by auction on California Street. He paid 140 dollars for it, and christened it Martin Luther. After trying for three days to put its harness on from a second story window, the owner resold it for 14 dollars, on long time, and under the title and style of Sara. It was purchased by the city government, and it is calculated that when hocked gently but firmly into a mob this faithful animal will be equal to four Gatling guns and a howitzer.

Lord Carnarvon returned, on March 6, at his residence in Bruton Street, a deputation of merchants and others, who presented to him an address expressive of their deep sense of the great services rendered by his lordship to the Colonies, and more especially to South Africa, during his tenure of office as Colonial Secretary. Lord Carnarvon, in the course of his reply, urged most earnestly the importance of this juncture of a calm judgment and of united action on the part of those who were concerned in the welfare of South Africa. In Sir Bartle Frere the Cape Colony had one of the ablest, most upright, and experienced statesmen, who had devoted a life-long service to the Crown of England. A deputation of Australian merchants also waited upon Lord Carnarvon.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is resolved to maintain a spirit of cheerfulness concerning the army, and no one will blame him. The perpetual grumblers deserve all that he gives them. He spoke at the Savage Club dinner, on March 6, as follows:—"It is a curious thing that, as a nation, we are a great nation of croakers (laughter), and I do not believe there is a profession in the nation where croaking seems to be a more

pleasurable sensation than the profession of arms, to which I belong. (Cheers.) You take up the papers—especially military papers—and you will find continual croaking about the army. You are told it is in a very bad state, that everything is going wrong, and that, in fact, it is going to the dogs. (Laughter.) It is one great consolation to men like myself—who do not believe in these statements—to remember that when, many years ago, we joined the service, the one common topic of conversation was just the same. As long as I can remember it was the story of the good old times, and I can recollect that when I joined the service it was a common thing for the senior officers to say that the soldiers then joining were in every way inferior—morally and physically—to men who fought for England in the great battles of her history. Within the last few weeks I have carefully studied the subject, and I can give an emphatic denial to the statements of the croakers. At the present time we have a large number of young soldiers in the army, and we are told that the whole army is composed of boys. That is incorrect, because—as it has been stated in a public manner, figures being given—the age of the army at the present moment is very satisfactory indeed. We have not regiments of boys, but regiments of men—men who, you may depend upon it, will do their duty whenever called upon." How many military men will grumble at Sir Garnet Wolseley for saying it!

The well-known photograph of Mr. Gladstone engaged in the act of tree-felling has given rise to an action at law in the Bolton County Court. A Mr. Chambers, law stationer, has sued a Mr. Curry, photographer, for the sum of £1. 8s., for assisting in photographing Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and for other services. On Aug. 4 last the members of the Bolton Liberal Association had a trip to Hawarden Castle. Plaintiff and defendant were amongst the excursionists, who in the course of the day had the rare treat of witnessing Mr. Gladstone and his son, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., in the act of tree-felling in the park. On their way back to the station plaintiff suggested to defendant with a little influence Mr. Gladstone might be induced to stand for his photograph in the character of the woodman at the foot of the tree he had commenced to cut down. Plaintiff and defendant accordingly returned to the park, and after a little persuasion obtained permission to photograph the tree only on the Monday following. Whilst making the journey to Bolton plaintiff suggested to defendant that a letter should be written to Mrs. Gladstone, soliciting her to see her influence with the right hon. gentleman and endeavour to induce him to sit for his photograph. This letter was despatched, and on the Monday plaintiff and defendant went to Hawarden Castle. On the way defendant said if he were successful in photographing the right hon. gentleman, and it turned out to be a profitable speculation, he would reward him (the plaintiff) handsomely. Mr. Gladstone consented to be photographed along with his son, in his dress as a woodman, with axe in hand, and defendant secured about half a dozen negatives. Subsequently he photographed the servants at the Castle and the inmates of Mrs. Gladstone's Orphan Home, plaintiff assisting in the operation. The London Stereoscopic Company offered defendant 1,000l. for the negatives without any further claim upon them, but this he declined. Eventually the defendant concluded an arrangement with another firm for the sale of a half-share for 600l., reserving certain rights. Defendant sent for plaintiff to London, but before his arrival everything had been concluded. His Honour held that there had been no contract on the part of the defendant, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

### Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 20, 1878.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$577 a 580
Old Patna, cash...	None
New Benares, cash...	555 a 564
Old Benares, cash...	None
New Malwa, cash...	745
Allowance Teals...	—
Old Malwa, cash...	—
Allowance Teals...	—
CAMPBELL...	162 a 17
SILVER...	83 a 64
SALTPETRE...	6.25 a 6.40

### Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	8/10
30 days' sight...	8/10
6 months' sight...	8/11
Cable...	8/11



## Portfolio.

## A STRANGE SINGER.

Joy's the bird that  
Mortal eyes have heard;  
Listen and attend when he sings;  
Do not seek to see.  
Lo! the vision he  
But a flutter of departing wings.  
Straight down out of heaven  
Drops the fiery leaven,  
Beating, burning, rising in his breast;  
Never, never long  
Canst thou hear the song,  
All too high for labour or for rest.

Hope can sit and sing  
With a folded wing,  
Long contented in a narrow cage;  
Patience on the nest,  
Hour by hour will rest,  
Brooding tender things in hermitage.

Singers true and sweet,  
Mourners bright and fleet,  
Close about thy door they flit and call;  
One that will not stay,  
Draws thy heart away;  
Listen! listen! It is more than all.  
—Carl Spenser.

## CHARGE OF THE FAIR BRIGADE.

(From the Daily Review.)

[I see from your last instalment of Chit Chat that "Ella" is anxious to come out as a champion of woman's rights. I do not say whether or not I approve of the women of our day "leaping" into polling-booths, or "bounding" into Parliament, but I beg to dedicate to the fair Ella, (who, by the way, has chosen far too effeminate a name for a champion) the following:]

Women's rights! Women's rights!  
Women, right onward!  
Into the polling-booths  
Marched the six hundred.  
"Forward, the Fair Brigade!"  
"Vote," Stuart Mill has said;  
Into the polling-booths  
Marched the six hundred.

"Forward, the Fair Brigade!"  
Was there a heart dismayed?  
Not though the men declared  
They had all blundered.  
Their 'twas to reason why,  
Their 'twas to win or die,  
Into the polling-booths  
Marched the six hundred.

Wolstenholme, right of them,  
Davies to left of them,  
Becker in front of them,  
Volleyed and thundered,  
Stormed at with scorn of men,  
Boldly they marched, and then  
Into the polling-booths,  
Aliming at Parliament,  
Marched the six hundred.

Flashed all their eyes so bright,  
Flashed with a glorious light,  
Blinding the judges, and  
Dazzling the voters, while  
All the world wondered;  
Plunged in the crowd of folk,  
Right through the crowd they broke;  
Judges and arbiters  
Reeled from the pen strokes  
Amazed and confounded;  
Then they marched back, yes all,  
All the six hundred.

Wolstenholme, right of them,  
Davies to left of them,  
Becker in front of them,  
Volleyed and thundered;  
Stormed at with scorn of men,  
Plunged in the crowd of folk,  
Right through the crowd they broke;  
Judges and arbiters  
Reeled from the pen strokes  
Amazed and confounded;  
Then they marched back, yes all,  
All the six hundred.

When can their glory fade!  
Oh! the brave charge they made!  
All the world wondered.  
Honour the charge they made!  
Honour the Fair Brigade!  
Noble six hundred!

—Ella.

## REFINEMENT.

Refinement is not fastidiousness. It is not luxury. It is nothing of this kind. It is far removed from excess or waste. A person truly refined will not squander or needlessly consume anything. Refinement, on the contrary, is always allied to simplicity and judicious employment of the means of good and happiness which it has at command. It seeks to divest itself of superfluities and aspires continually to the utmost possible purity. Refinement leads to personal cleanliness and elegant neatness; good taste and simplicity in dress. "Loudness" or "flashiness" is repugnant to its spirit. In its home and surroundings—whether palatial, efficient or humble—the same chasteness and natural grace are maintained. The abode of genuine refinement and a mere pretender to it, are different. In the former you will find no excess, gaudiness or false glittering; but the latter abounds in it. In personal manner refinement is most conspicuous. A man of refinement is always polite without flourish, gentle without effeminacy, and considerate without stiffness. Display and ceremony are not identical with refinement, and are poor substitutes for it. There is, of course, no refinement like that of the heart, which impels its possessor to show, on all occasions, a thoughtful and kindly regard for the feelings of others. No adherence to etiquette can compare with it for the spontaneous observation of true and gratifying politeness.—Selected.

## CALCULATION.

There is a way of work which involves the maximum and another which involves the minimum of wear and tear. A slender woman who did the dairy work of a large farm, without a "third girl," and brought up her children, used to say the old work was "calculated." With all the labor-saving appliances of modern inventiveness, we shall never find anything to take the place of calculation as an economizer of human energies. Calculation of the real direct processes, of the nearest handles by which to grasp things, of taking hold and of letting go, is the first lesson of economy. The substitution of rule for random; and of habit for no-habit, must be the tendency of all activity. The science of organization is the sum of all sciences in doing things. Whether it is a civil service to be made pure and effective, a dry-goods store to be kept a household to be overseen, or a

railroad to be built, the controlling mind must proceed by intelligent organization of its forces, to secure the best results. Nothing is more painful in these days of involvement than to see the ignorant, unskilled, and untrained men, whose business has completely overgrown their capacity to manage. They have tolled along in the vague expectation they were getting rich; they have daily taken their coats off, perhaps, and laboriously mingled with their employer, looking after details which a thousand-dollar clerk might attend to, but neglecting the questions of far-right management of the counting room and of the bank account, perhaps "keeping everything in their heads," till finally some day their notes go to protest and the great concern falls.—Springfield Republican.

## THE CATASTROPHE IN CHINA.

(Spectator.)

The fearfully graphic letter published in our columns last week, and written by Mr. Balfour, concerning the famine which began two years and a half ago in the thinly populated provinces of Northern China, gives us a sort of foretaste of the kind of physical phenomena which might well attend the last days of man on the planet, which he inhabits, and in which he is imprisoned by far more unconquerable fetters than any which tie the poor Chinese to the provinces of Shanai and Chihli. Mr. Balfour states that the process of drying-up of the table-lands of Central Asia has lately been extending itself to the great provinces watered by the innumerable affluents of the Felho and the Hoangho. The country thus attacked by famine is of the magnitude of thirteen Switzerland, and some of its low-lying districts are so fertile that the people, after subsisting long on the bark of trees, and thereby, no doubt, doing all that in them lay to hasten the strides of the great drought,—for all experience proves that to denude a country of trees has the effect of robbing it of the rain that is needful for the growth of trees,—have been reduced first to feeding like some of the Hindoos in the late Indian famine, on the thatch of their own huts, and on the stringy fibre of the potato-stalk, and last of all, to consuming a species of red waterstone, which splits into small fragments when chewed, and which yields when swallowed,—as it can be by practice,—possibly something of the nature of food, and certainly something of the nature of hunger. In the meantime, the famine, that husbands gladly sell their wives for six dollars a head to save them from it, and children for even two dollars, while those who have no opportunity of doing this, not unfrequently kill their children and poison themselves by arsenic or by drowning in their despair. Corpses, says Mr. Balfour, lay rotting by the wayside, and there was none to bury them. It is hardly possible to conceive a more ghastly picture of society, not simply dissolved into its elements, but with hardly even its elements left. What can family life mean when the father or the husband thinks it his first and most imperative duty to sell or slaughter his daughter or his wife, to save her from the agonies of famine? What remains of the moral training of a society in which the shadow of death is in its most fearful form overhanging every glimpse of hope, and in which duty, if it has a meaning at all, appears to consist in the sacrifice of every affection, however sacred, for the bare hope of keeping body and soul together? Leaving has termed history the "divine education of the human race," but how are we to find anything divine in this fearful trampling out of all the seeds of moral and spiritual life under the crushing march of a malignant fate? If any beneficent influence were "evolved" by the accumulation of such horrors, the problem to our faith would be comparatively easy. But when nothing is "evolved" except the silence of rotting corpses and despairing suicides, where indeed the calamity is too vast to be in a scale to put man on his neck, and the only result is that he is paralyzed in the presence of the great wave of desolation, and lies down to let it sweep over him,—here, surely, faith in that Providence which has appointed man his place on the earth, and lifted him for that place, must stand bewildered, and can scarcely even cry out sincerely that it believes, while it implores help for its unbelief? Where there is room for a deliverer, the gratitude for help given, compensates, or perhaps even more than compensates, the horror engendered by the evil destiny with which that deliverer does battle. But where there is none, where provinces lie down to beat the agony of intensest without even a hope of help or a thought of gratitude, no explanation of the purpose of Providence seems at first sight possible. Of course, it is always easy to say that our complete ignorance of the meaning of such calamities does not prevent them from having a beneficent meaning to eyes that can penetrate far beyond our own. But then there is no denying that our faith could never have grown up at all in the presence of this grand march of misery and desolation, and that in all probability, therefore, that faith depends on a long train of circumstances which, though favourable to it, were yet as intrinsically contingent on the one side, as the horrors, which would have been destructive of it, were contingent on the other. One way, without an outward shake to our faith!—Had we been tried by no searching a fire as this, our trust in the beneficence of God would never have survived it; but as we have not been so tried, but only seen others exposed to a test which our religion could never have outlived, we can go on in our belief, and indulge the deepest thankfulness that that belief has never been taken from us by experience of the same awful kind? We hardly think any sincere person could say this. But many, we believe, might say what is very different; that though, if they had lived through such a rush of apparent evil into the world, under the same conditions as the Chinese, nothing is more certain than that they should have come out of it as believers in an evil rather than in a good ruler of the destiny of man, yet with the faith which their inherited teaching has given them, they might well have passed through such a moral tornado of horror, and yet never for a moment have been even tempted to renounce it. Yet even so, the difficulty is only transferred from one point to another. How is it that such trials are inflicted at all on those not yet prepared to be educated by them? Why are the untaught put through a lesson of which they could not possibly catch the meaning, while the well-taught, who might profit by it, are spared it? Who dares these

down the races which have never learned to believe in the goodness behind the temptations, and yet spare those who might profit by this proof of the existence of a beneficent ruler? It is the trampling of a malignant fate to the Chinese, and might mean much more to the races of Europe and America, how is it that they sweep away peoples, to whom they come, but as a catastrophe of destruction, and leave comparatively untouched, or touched by a far lighter hand, those in whom they might foster the highest and most tranquil submission to a mysterious, but yet perfectly loving Will?

We suspect the answer to be twofold;—first, the same cause or combination of causes which inspire a portion of mankind with faith in God's providence, store up for them also at the same time immense resources of intellectual, moral, and agricultural strength, which enable them often to evade the shock of these physical calamities, and often greatly to diminish or alleviate it when they do come, and to reduce them to dimensions not too vast for the purpose of eliciting human courage, fortitude, and invention. Next, though the frightful woe of physical calamities which have struck the inhabitants of Asia, and probably even of Africa, from time to time have often been almost of quite desolate of any visible educating power for those who have been overwhelmed by them, and though these calamities have often merely seemed to this away certain races, so as to give greater predominance to other races, not so terribly exposed to these frightful scourges, yet the fear of a malignant deity which such horrors have very naturally left behind them, and the strong desire to propitiate it, have always been of that relatively superficial kind which depends on the deep sense of human impotence, and which at once vanishes before any vigorous growth of spiritual life in man. Nothing is more certain than that the earliest history of mankind is a history of suffering,—that the ages, for instance, when only stone implements were known, must have been ages of prolonged privation and keen suffering,—that many races,—like the Egyptian for example,—have lived a life of dull and monotonous oppression, lightened by very faint gleams of hope or joy,—that, in short, the early history of the race, an early history which for very large divisions of the human race is not yet ended,—is a history of grinding trouble, in which almost all that the race seems to learn is to suffer, without as yet learning the great art of suffering gladly on behalf of others, or so as to pluck joy out of suffering. The natural theology which insists on the vast preponderance of happiness over suffering, does not really face the story of the early history of the world as it is now known to us, nor even that of the contemporary history of the great stationary races. What it does mainly is the life of those races in which the sense of spiritual strength,—the power to cope with or embrace suffering,—has at length been elicited after the long dull history of human passiveness and numbness. The ages in which man struggled for life with animals far fiercer and not much less cunning than himself, and with natural agencies which were all but too potent for him, were certainly not ages in which the goodness of God could have been proved by the vast preponderance of human happiness over human suffering. Such calamities as are now devastating China are but specimens, as Mr. Balfour reminds us of cyclical calamities, to which even portions of the earth's surface have been subjected periodically, since first there was life upon the globe, and assuredly those who cannot see in the long groundswell of suffering of race after race, compelled to save itself from destruction by the most painful migrations, a steady preparation for the culture of a higher order of moral power and vitality, the history of mankind must be desolate indeed. But in truth, the dull sufferings of savage, barbarous, and stationary races,—and probably even the more animal sufferings which preceded the appearance of man on this globe,—have all been necessary to store adequately the human nature which we now know with its present resources,—a nature that is strengthened and stimulated by suffering, instead of numbed by it, which finds in voluntary suffering for others the key-stone of a great faith, which finds, indeed, the secret of a new and triumphant power in the very heart of wretchedness and misery.

And from this point of view such calamities as now on China, cannot be regarded as even the pure and innocent which, in any other age, (when they had only been endured, and so added a new chapter to the fire of sheer endurance to the nature which passed through them), they must have been. So far as they are now rendered the occasions of a new sympathy between races of very different mould and very different faiths,—so far as they bring the religion, which treats the highest kind of suffering as divine, to bear on the stolid fortitude of hereditary apathy,—they are not more repetitions of the old horrors of physical calamity, but opportunities for a new and marvellous upward spring in the spiritual history of the race. No one can deny that with the last century, whatever the weaknesses and faults and sentimentalities of European feeling may have been, a sympathy between different nations and different races. The exaltation of English feeling against the cruelty of Warren Hastings in India, the fervid enthusiasm of France against the Bastille and all that the Bastille typified, the general growth of the sympathy of the English conscience against the cruelties of the old British criminal law, and with Poland, the movement which ended in the abolition of slavery in all British dominions, the self-reproach with which the indignities of our Irish administration were regarded, the passionate sympathy with Hungary and Italy, the growing distrust of the selfishness of the English policy in Turkey, the rapid growth of European sympathy with the oppressed Slaves of East Europe, the intense interest in African travel, and in the suppression of the internal slave-trade in Africa, the eager desire to alleviate the horrors of Indian and now of Chinese famine, are all signs of the rising of a great wave of feeling, which is confined to no one country, and to no one condition, and which seems to us to make it certain that the repetition of the old physical horror of the earliest ages will be alleviated, this time, by the coming of new sympathies between the East and the West, and the spread of the religion which is founded on God's own willingness to suffer, to the races which have hitherto attributed their suffering to beings not divine, but malignant. Yet it is

to be so, we must regard not only Indian, but Chinese, and all other forms of anguish, as divine opportunities for the practical proof of our goodness to aid in lessening these most frightful of all the physical calamities which can overwhelm man, calamities whose horror can only be diminished in one way, by making them the signals for a new era of religious sympathy and compassion, the starting-point of a new and more effective attack on the exclusive principles of race, caste, and hereditary suspicion.

## THE PACIFIC MAIL PURCHASE.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

The reported transfer of the steamers of the Panama Transit Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the transfer of the Pacific Mail fleet—including the four vessels purchased from the Panama Transit Company—to the Panama Railroad Company, is one of the most extraordinary transactions that we have ever had to announce. Two years ago the Pacific Mail Company, then under the control of Jay Gould, had a falling out with the Panama Railroad Company, then, as now, managed by Tremor W. Park. Park canceled the contract with the steamship company and refused to grant them through bills of lading on passage tickets between New York and San Francisco, and at the same time he organized an opposition steamship line, known as the Panama Transit Company, giving it an exclusive right to book through freight and passengers via the Panama Railroad. The steamers employed by the Panama Transit Company were owned by private parties, represented by W. P. Clyde. Mr. Park's next step was to wrest the control of the Pacific Mail Company from Jay Gould and place his own men in the Directorship of the old company. This was effected in May, 1876, when Mr. Park's nominees were elected, and Mr. Clyde—already President and Manager of the opposition steamship line—was elected President and Manager of the Pacific Mail. A new contract was entered into between the Pacific Mail and the Railroad Company, giving the steamships equal privileges with the ships of the Transit Company, and since that time the steamers of the two companies have been managed by Mr. Clyde.

For some time past it has been reported that the Pacific Mail Company were in treaty for the purchase of the Panama Transit vessels, and that purchase, as we are informed by telegraph, was consummated yesterday, on the following terms and conditions: The Pacific Mail Company purchased the four steamers of the Panama Transit Company for \$1,300,000. Of this sum, \$1,000,000 was paid in bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, and \$300,000 in notes of the Pacific Mail Company for \$100,000 cash, at 30, 60 and 90 days' date. Then the Pacific Mail Company transferred, by bill of sale (not mortgage), to the Panama Railroad Company, the four steamers purchased from the Transit Company, and the City of Peking, City of Tokio, City of New York, City of Sydney, Colima, Colon, Granada, Acapulco, City of Panama and Costa Rica as security for the \$1,000,000 of bonds. In plain English, the Pacific Mail Company paid \$1,300,000 for four comparatively worthless vessels, and then transferred the whole fleet of iron steamships, which cost upward of \$4,000,000—including the newly-purchased transit ships—for \$1,000,000 to the very parties from whom it had just purchased the four vessels now recovered, with its ten valuable steamers. Comment upon such a transaction is unnecessary. Mr. Clyde is vendor and vendee in the purchase and sale of the Transit steamers, which, we are assured, would be dear at \$100,000 each. Mr. Park loans the bonds wherewith to pay Mr. Clyde, and Mr. Clyde transfers the whole Pacific Mail fleet to Mr. Park. A shallow attempt is made to lessen the brazen iniquity of the transaction by stating that the Pacific Mail is relieved from a very onerous contract with the railroad company made by Jay Gould on behalf of the steamship company; but Mr. Clyde tells us in his annual report that the contract was terminated by the Railroad Company in 1876—therefore it could not be in operation in 1878. He also states that the Railroad Company has returned bonds of the Steamship Company for \$1,800,000, which it held for a debt of \$4,000,000, but inasmuch as the debt still remains, while the Pacific Mail is stripped of all its property except a few old wooden side-wheelers, the generosity in canceling the bonds is more apparent than real.

The result of the deal is to give the Panama Railroad Company fourteen steamers for \$1,000,000 of its bonds; to give Mr. Clyde and his friends of the Panama Transit Company \$1,000,000 of Panama Railroad bonds and \$300,000 in notes of the Pacific Mail Company, and to strip the Pacific Mail of its entire iron fleet and saddle it with a debt of \$350,000.

New York, February 28.—The price paid by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the property of the Panama Transit Company is \$1,300,000. Of this sum \$1,000,000 were paid down in bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which the Pacific Mail Company has borrowed of that corporation. As security for this loan the Pacific Mail Company has given to the Railroad Company a bill of sale of fourteen of its best steamships. This bill of sale was at once registered at the Custom-house by Deputy Collector Wynkoop. The remaining \$300,000 is to be paid in monthly instalments of \$100,000, the Panama Transit Company holding simply the notes of the Pacific Mail Company for the amount. The actual market value of the fleet of ships is estimated to be \$1,000,000, but it is said they are worth more to the Pacific Mail Company because of their being already on its routes and well fitted for its business. Other motives of the purchase are the termination of the rivalry between the two companies and the opportunity offered to make a more favorable contract with the Panama Railroad Company. The contract made with the Panama Railroad Company under the Jay Gould management of the Pacific Mail Company was for an equal division of the net income from all business done jointly by the Steamship Company and the railroad. Besides getting clear of this disadvantageous contract, the Pacific Mail Company also obtains an extension of time for paying its debt of \$400,000 to the Railroad Company, and receives back \$1,600,000 of its bonds which it had pledged as security for this and other loans. These bonds will be destroyed in a few days. According to the new contract with the Panama Railroad Company, the Steamship and Railroad Companies are to transact business jointly for ten years from February 1st, and the Railroad Company is to receive one-quarter of the net earnings, instead of one-half, as

formerly. Traffic account, as well as interest upon the bonded loan, is to be settled quarterly. At this time, the practical effect of the order made is to insure the subject being brought before the House at the earliest possible opportunity, though in the meanwhile the Committee will continue its consideration, and a formal vote upon the question of adopting the sub-Committee's favorable report will not be taken until at least one other meeting shall be held.

## COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. BARNARD & Co.'s Freight Circular for the Month of Saturday, 20th April, says:—

Since the issue of last Report little business has been transacted, but freights, homeward have advanced, though costwise no improvement is noticeable.

Homewards, few charters are reported, but an unexpected demand for the Philippines has caused rates to advance considerably on late settlements owing partly to the want of suitable ships. From China Ports there is little inquiry.

Quintana Roo, a fair inquiry has existed for small vessels to load at the Southern Ports, but there is little doing for the North. For steamers hardly any business is offering, the rate from Saigon to this being nominally 14 cents per picul, while from Bangkok no charter is obtainable. The American ship Samar, 1,036 tons, proceeds to Manila to load for New York under charter effected in Manila. The Danish bark Michelle Selous, 447 tons, leaves for Bangkok "seeking." The Hawaiian brig Elix, 312 tons, has taken the berth for Honolulu. The British bark, Elizabeth, 740 tons, has been chartered at home to load rice in Japan for Europe.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 27 vessels registering 21,625 tons, steamers not included. The following are the settlements:—

American ship Empire, 1180, Manila to New York or to London or Liverpool, private.

German bark Adolph, 867, two ports in Caroline Islands to Hamburg, \$2,800 in full.

British brig Mosquito, 195, to Melbourne and Sydney, \$1. 2s. 6d. per ton of 50 ft.

American ship Titan, 1325, to San Francisco, \$4,500 in full.

German bark Anna Sieben, 608, to Calcutta, \$1,250 in full.

German bark Carl, 231, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 60 cents per picul, 30 day date.

Chinese bark William Turner, 451, to Hongkong and back via Newchwang, 35 cents per picul, 35 day date.

German bark Helms, 872, to Patani (Siam) and back, 24 cents per picul, 30 day date.

French bark St. Idene, 868, to Batavia (Siam) and back, 25 cents per picul, 38 day date.

French bark Cordouan, 453, to Quilon and back, 24 cents per picul, 30 day date.

German bark Anna, 447, Newchwang to Hongkong, 29 cents per picul, 25 day date.

American bark Philip Fitzpatrick, 586, Bangkok to Hongkong (Timber) inside the Bar, 25 cents per picul, outside the Bar, 21 cents per picul, 43 day date.

British steamer Benary, 1760, Bangkok to Hongkong inside the Bar, 25 cents per picul, outside the Bar, 20 cents per picul, 18 day date.

British bark Eme, 778, Bangkok to Hongkong inside the Bar, 23 cents per picul, outside the Bar, 18 cents per picul, 35 day date.

British steamer Farree, 1014, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul, 12 day date.

British steamer Malabar, 1270, Saigon to Hongkong (Salt), 16 cents per picul, 14 day date.

German bark Faugh Ballaugh, 240, to Saigon and back, 20 cents per picul, 25 day date.

British steamer Dago, 1239, Niigata (Japan) to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul.

British steamer Thales, 820, to Sydney and Melbourne and back, Monthly Charter, 3 months, private.

Messrs. DEACON & Co.'s Canton Market Report, dated Canton, 18th April, says:—

In consequence of the change in the days of the departure of the mails, usual at this time of the year, only nine days have elapsed since our last report was published.

A moderate business has been passing in our tea market, and about 2,500 boxes Congou have found buyers at about former rates, say from Tls. 28 to 30 per picul. There has been no improvement noticeable in the quality of the teas to hand lately, the remarks therefore made in our last report may be considered to apply to the first crop generally.

Shipments to date, are:—  
Total as per last statement ..... 24,808 lbs.  
4 April S.S. Andary ..... 87,570 " "  
" Agamemnon ..... 21,792 " "  
" Ocelot, (cargo not yet circulated) ..... "

Total ..... 134,168 lbs.  
Shipments to this date last season were 191,069 lbs.

Second Tea.—Some few further settlements are reported, amounting to 2,300 boxes at Tls. 12 to 13 per picul.

A fair quantity of Oaper leaf has arrived from the country, but, as might be expected, a considerable quantity of old leaf has been mixed with the new, purchases by tea men are said to have been made at Tls. 11 to 13.

Scouting flower is expected to be ready for use in small quantity in about a fortnight.

Silk.—There has been almost an absence of demand since the departure of the last English mail, and the only shipments to Europe have been 6 bales Tasles; in the present state of inactivity the quotations below must be considered quite nominal.

Our stock consists for the most part of Silk of inferior class, there being little really good on offer.

Long-reels have been dealt in to a very small extent; settlements being put at 6 piculs.

Re-reels.—Orders for America have now apparently been filled, as no further transactions are reported.

Stock in Canton is estimated at 80 bales Tasles, 30 bales Kowkong, 60 Cumchuk and Luikow, and 150 a 200 bales of inferior sort.

Wool.—We hear of no settlements. Report of Silk.—Export to date:—To London, 4,935 bales; to Continent, 6,897 bales; to America, 4,686 boxes; to Bombay, 2,500 piculs;—total, 11,773 bales, 4,686 boxes, and 2,500 piculs. Of Waste, 5,071 boxes. Picked Cocoons, 1,340 bales for Europe.

## QUOTATIONS.

Teasles ..... Curio, ..... None.  
" ..... No. 1, ..... \$480 a 440  
" ..... No. 2, ..... \$420 a 400  
" ..... No. 3, ..... \$400  
Longkong, ..... Curio, ..... None.  
" ..... No. 1, ..... \$400  
" ..... No. 2, ..... \$380  
" ..... No. 3, ..... \$360  
Cumchuk & Luikow, ..... \$400  
Re-reels Cumchuk & Luikow, ..... Best \$510 a 515  
" ..... No. 1, ..... \$490  
" ..... No. 2, ..... \$470  
" ..... No. 3, ..... \$450  
" ..... No. 4, ..... \$430  
" ..... No. 5, ..... \$410  
" ..... No. 6, ..... \$390  
" ..... No. 7, ..... \$370  
" ..... No. 8, ..... \$350  
" ..... No. 9, ..... \$330  
" ..... No. 10, ..... \$310  
" ..... No. 11, ..... \$290  
" ..... No. 12, ..... \$270  
" ..... No. 13, ..... \$250  
" ..... No. 14, ..... \$230  
" ..... No. 15, ..... \$210  
" ..... No. 16, ..... \$190  
" ..... No. 17, ..... \$170  
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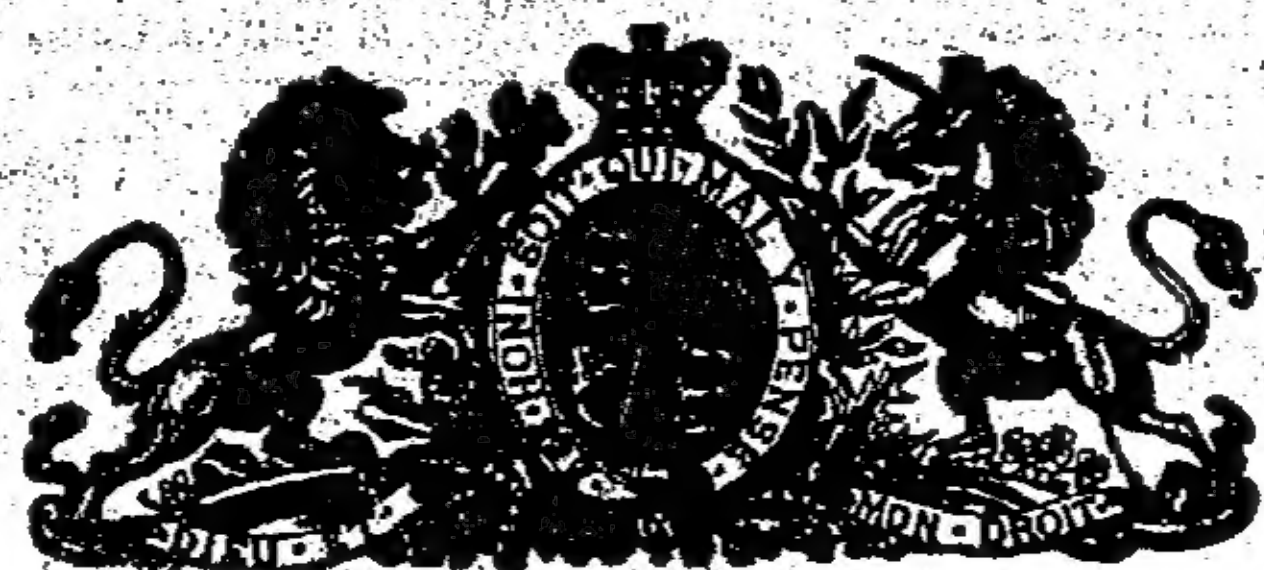
For Europe, ..... 6 bles, 80 bles.  
United States, ..... bles, 30 bles.  
Re-reels, ..... bles, 30 bles.  
Bombay, ..... 6 bles, 15 bles.

DATES AND PRICES.—Cassia Lignea, is quoted for New Season's Lotting \$9.50 a 9.50 in main, \$9.70 a 9.80 in boxes, for Old Season's Tls. \$9.70 a \$9.80 in main, \$9.90 a \$10.00 in boxes. Sales, 800 piculs of New Season's, and 200 piculs of Old Season's, 2,000 piculs of Cassia Bala, \$14.50 per picul. Sales, 20 piculs, Stock 50 piculs, Star Aulsebrook, no stock. Rhubarb, No. 2, \$40 a \$50. Alum, \$1.80 a \$1.90 per picul. Camphir, \$19.00 a \$20.50 per picul, packed.

SPICES.—Fire Crackers, 70 a 75 cents per box, for Gouqua's No. 1, gold box. Vermilion, \$34 a \$35 per box. Matching, Fine content, White, 4/4, 12 cents, 5/4, 14 cents, 6/4, 16 cents, 7/4, 18 cents, 8/4, 20 cents, 9/4, 22 cents, 10/4, 24 cents, 11/4, 26 cents, 12/4, 28 cents, 13/4, 30 cents, 14/4, 32 cents, 15/4, 34 cents, 16/4, 36 cents, 17/4, 38 cents, 18/4, 40 cents, 19/4, 42 cents, 20/4, 44 cents, 21/4, 46 cents, 22/4, 48 cents, 23/4, 50 cents, 24/4, 52 cents, 25/4, 54 cents, 26/4, 56 cents, 27/4, 58 cents, 28/4, 60 cents, 29/4, 62 cents, 30/4, 64 cents, 31/4, 66 cents, 32/4, 68 cents, 33/4, 70 cents, 34/4, 72 cents, 35/4, 74 cents, 36/4, 76 cents, 37/4, 78 cents, 38/4, 80 cents, 39/4, 82 cents, 40/4, 84 cents, 41/4, 86 cents, 42/4, 88 cents, 43/4, 90 cents, 44/4, 92 cents, 45/4, 94 cents, 46/4, 96 cents, 47/4, 98 cents, 48/4, 100 cents, 49/4, 102 cents, 50/4, 104 cents,



# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.  
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4616. 號十二月四年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

日八十月三年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KIMURA & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

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On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3 " " "  
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T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## For Sale.

### THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

SUPERIOR WHITE CRYSTALS Manufactured by the Oriental Sugar Refinery, can now be had in Tins of 10 or 14 lbs., or in larger quantities to suit purchasers, on application to Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

H. KLER, General Agent.

Hongkong, March 30, 1878.

### CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES.

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)  
Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.  
COBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.  
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.  
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.  
MEDIUM WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.  
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COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.  
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.  
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.  
RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.  
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.  
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.  
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Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 3, 1878.

## For Sale.

### LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE.

EX M. M. S. S. "AVAL" AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES.

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TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES.

## For Sale.

### COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD." A MIXTURE highly approved by Smokers.

NEW SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS.

POOL BALLS, and PYRAMID POOL BALLS.

ICE CHESTS.

FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES.

THE NEW ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.

BRONZE KETTLES, with SPIRIT LAMPS.

PERAMBULATORS.

CIGARETTES.

THE ROYAL NAVY LIST.

WALKING STICKS.

SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS.

PITH HATS, in various Shapes.

SILVER TABLE LAMPS, =22 to 25 CANDLE LIGHT.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S INVITATION NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

A BROADWOOD'S Semi-Grand PIANO, For Sale or Hire.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1878.

## Entertainment.

### LUSITANO THEATRE.

A MATINEE PERFORMANCE will be given at this Theatre,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE CITY HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, April 24th, at 9 p.m.

THE ONE ACT COMEDY

"A CUP OF TEA,"

followed by

SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA

"TRIAL BY JURY."

Admission by TICKET ONLY, which can be obtained (Price Two Dollars) on and after Thursday next, from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

W. WHEELER, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Choral Society.

Hongkong, April 15, 1878. ap25

## To Let.

### TO BE LET.

From 1st May.

SHOP and DWELLING ROOMS, at present occupied by Messrs Thompson & Hind.

Apply to J. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, April 13, 1878. ap27

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## Intimations.

### CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE AMOUNT COLLECTED to Date aggregates \$12,250.69. Gentlemen desirous of Contributing are requested to forward their Subscriptions to the

JACKSON, Honorary Treasurer, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, April 5, 1878.

## PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MR. A. HAHN begs to announce to his Patrons that he has changed his Residence from Praya East to No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, where Orders may be left, or at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, April 5, 1878. my8

## W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, NEAR the Canton Steamer Wharf.

Hongkong, July 15, 1878.

## Intimations.

### ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SEAT-HOLDERS of ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, will be held at the Vestry on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April instant, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing Two Trustees for the ensuing year and for passing the accounts of the Treasurer under the Provisions of Clauses 4 and 16 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1847. Applications for Seats may be made to the Undersecretary.

EDMUND SHARP, Trustee and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.

Hongkong, April 18, 1878. ap25

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th. Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

## FOR STORAGE IN GODOWNS, Praya Central.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1878. ap26

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU has been authorized to Sign our Firm per procuration.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, March 22, 1878. ap23

### NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1878. my1

### NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, December 28, 1877. my1

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878. ap8

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tei Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which, under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

### NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES VON BOSE has been authorized to Sign our Firm per procuration at Canton.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton, April 2, 1878. my1

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, FLU & NEW CALEDONIA.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamship

"THALES,"

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1878. ap28

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. D. FRYMAN, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878. ap21

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"BOWEN" will be despatched as above

on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1878. ap24

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR MANILA.

The 41 Spanish Bark "TEODORA,"

HORMAZ



## Mails.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers. A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 22nd Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 16, 1878.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 22nd Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## S. S. IRAQUADDY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. IRAQUADDY, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 17th Instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after To-day, the 23rd Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Order 60 bags Sharp Stones, from Madras. Wm. W. MacG. Smith, 1 case from Bala, Hongkong, April 10, 1878.

S. S. REMBRANDA, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Company's Steamer CHINA, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored in the Godowns of the Company at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK ELIZABETH OSTLE, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 18, 1878.

STEAMSHIP "LOUDOUN CASTLE," FROM LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in Messrs NORRIS & Co.'s Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees desiring to take delivery from Boat are at liberty to do so.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary be received from Consignees before Noon To-day, the 15th Instant.

Cargo remaining in Godown after the 22nd Instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1878.

S. S. "VIKING," FROM LONDON VIA SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees desiring to take delivery from Boat are at liberty to do so.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary be received from Consignees before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining in Godown after the 22nd Instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1878.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

ARNOLD, HARRIS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## Insurances.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....75,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 725,000

## Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. W. BOYD, Esq., O. KNEES, Esq.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.

## Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.  
London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.

## Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among ALL Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

## Directors.

KYON AGHEONG, Merchant.  
PANG YEE, Merchant.  
HO SAM, Ho Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LGO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fung, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

## Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, July 28, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and elsewhere, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

September 15, 1877.

## ESTATE OF DODD &amp; Co.

AT THE MEETING held on the 12th Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS were carried—

1. That the affairs of the said Dodd & Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement, and not in Bankruptcy.
2. That FRANK CHOMLEY be, and he is hereby appointed Trustee.
3. That H. ABERNETHY and EDMUND FRY be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the Estate, it is requested, will be paid to the order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY, Trustee for the Estate of Dodd & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.

"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, Chinese Official Titles.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiang.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

The Manchu Terms for 上帝 and 神.

The Manichæism in Chinese Records.

Mohammedan Apostles in China.

The Ki-hu identified with the Grass.

Life Saving Association, and other Benevolent Societies at Wuhu.

Professor Deal and his Office.

Annamese Sovereigns.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A FOURTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of THREE TABLES per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 1st April, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 8th April.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th April inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, March 20, 1878.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of the Agents—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shek.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Lien Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Lien Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Si Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Shanghai.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wok Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Othin Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yuen Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yes Hing Hong.

Ohfco.—Yes Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Pook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong, Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## Intimations.

## AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Type, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather, Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, also Albums for Cabinet Portraits only. Portraits of the Generals of the present, Russo-Turkish War, including British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors, in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes. Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THESE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Tientsin, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers.</b>							
Altona	Ger.	Müller	1179	April 13	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	23rd, daylight
Alvinton	Brit.	Darnell	1088	April 18	Meyer & Co.	.....	Laid up
Bombay	Brit.	.....	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Canton	Brit.	.....	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Cassandra	Ger.	Langer	937	April 18	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Y'ham & S. F. d'Almeida	Malls, 33rd
China	Amer.	Berry	3836	April 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Douglas	Brit.	Pittman	864	April 20	Stemmen & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow
Egeria	Ger.	Johannsen	1087	April 19	Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Emmy	Span.	Blanco	400	.....	G. McBaia	.....	.....
Fatchoy	Brit.	Holland	153	April 20	Order	.....	.....
Fernow	Brit.	Mackie	700	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	.....	.....
Fitzpatrick	Brit.	Whitney	597	April 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Glenfinlas	Brit.	Taylor	1866	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Glenfalloch	Brit.	Donaldson	1386	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Glenroy	Brit.	Babot	1372	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Gwallor	Brit.	Goodie	1720	April 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	.....	.....
Hallong	Brit.	Green	277	.....	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Kelsochow	Brit.	McOulloch	1034	April 17	Melchers & Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Lama	Brit.	Smith	1478	April 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	.....
Malacca	Brit.	Smith	642	April 18	Landsteln & Co.	.....	.....
Marion	Brit.	Morney	678	Mar. 17	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
Mosca	Brit.	Peacock	1025	April 17	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Minerva	Brit.	Walker	600	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Norna	Span.	Goyenechea	731	April 20	Soy Sing	.....	.....
Quarta	Ger.	Haye	874	April 17	Order	.....	.....
Quinta	Brit.	Wrange	1201	April 6	H. Kier & Co.	.....	.....
Radnorshire	Brit.	Thomson	700	Mar. 29	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	.....	.....
Thales	Burm.	Poock	480	April 2	Captain	.....	.....
Tsokya Yen Byan	Brit.	Schulze	782	April 19	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
Yangtze	Brit.	Goggin	286	Mar. 27	Kwok Acheong	.....	.....
Yotung	Brit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Sailing Vessels.</b>							
Anna Sieben	Ger.	Paulsen	325	April 5	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Callao	.....
Amble	Amer.	Seymour	646	April 5	Thos. Howard & Co.	.....	.....
Blanco	Ital.	Tancrodi	666	Mar. 31	Turner & Co.	.....	.....
Blanco Prince	Brit.	Ingles	750	April 2	Turner & Co.	.....	.....
Bua Pan	Slam.	Moller	574	April 5	Kin-ye-long	Tientsin	.....
Chandoo	Amer.	Emery	1506	Mar. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	.....
Chandoo	Span.	Arlas	450	Mar. 18	Remedios & Co.	.....	.....
Chandoo	Brit.	Spence	1189	Feb. 18	Chinese	.....	.....
Cresswell	Brit.	White	668	Mar. 14	Captain	.....	.....
Cruiser	Amer.	Gorham	795	April 9	Melchers & Co.	London	.....
Devana	Amer.	May	1181	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Elcano	Brit.	Barnby	312	Mar. 30	Wielor & Co.	.....	.....
Elise	Brit.	Fleming	312	Mar. 30	Wielor & Co.	.....	.....
Elizabeth Ostle	Brit.	Fin	773	Mar. 8	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Eme	Amer.	Lockie	1130	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes	.....	.....
Empire	Brit.	Braithwaite	495	April 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Enid	Brit.	Rite	240	April 13	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Faugh Balagh	Brit.	McIntyre	404	April 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Florence Nightingale	Brit.	Vandervord	787	April 18	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Forward	Amer.	Eldridge	678	Jan. 19	Meyer & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Frank Marion	Amer.	Dwight	1336	Jan. 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Glamorganshire	Brit.	McKachan	456	April 18	H. Kier & Co.	.....	.....
Goodell	Amer.	French	840	April 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Great Admiral	Amer.	Thompson	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
H. G. Johnson	Amer.	Colby	1081	Feb. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Hark Away	Brit.	Potts	773	Mar. 8	Wielor & Co.	.....	.....
Helene	Amer.	Volquardsen	862	April 10	Butterfield & Swire	.....	.....
Hudson	Amer.	Vaughan	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Jean Pierre	Feb.	Legasse	604	April 14	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Julie	Slam.	Laury	604	Mar. 8	Chinese	.....	.....
Kim Yung Tye	Amer.	Piero	866	April 6	Captain	.....	.....
Ladago	Brit.	Owen	815	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Lady Penryn	Feb.	Mohones	380	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Marie Charlotte	Dan.	Gerstenberg	447	April 2	Wielor & Co.	.....	.....
Michael Selchau	Brit.	Miles	197	Feb. 5	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Mosquito	Brit.	Clark	695	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	San Francisco	.....
North Star	Brit.	Thomson	1374	Feb. 28	Russell & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Onward	Brit.	Heuer	210	April 16	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	San Francisco	.....
P. J. Carleton	Amer.	Ambury	986	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	.....
Phuton	Brit.	Schoel	576	April 14	Wielor & Co.	.....	.....
Phillip Fitzpatrick	Amer.	Phelan	826	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.	Bangkok	.....
Quickstep	Amer.	Barnaby	862	Jan. 15	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	.....
Rosa Boettcher	Ger.	Schulz	398	April 13	Butterfield & Swire	.....	.....
Sarah Nicholson	Brit.	Selkirk	383	April 14	Captain	.....	.....
St. Idene	Feb.	Durand	1040	Feb. 10	Olyphant & Co.	Bangkok	.....
Star of India	Brit.	Holloway	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	New York	.....
Sumatra	Amer.	Clough	687	April 18	Stemmen & Co.	Manila	.....
Taunton	Span.	Armstrong	600	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Teodora	Amer.	Pendleton	645	April 8	Kin Nam	.....	.....
Thomas Fletcher	Amer.	Berry	1270	Feb. 7	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Titan	Span.	Camus	261	April 5	Remedios & Co.	Yllo	.....
Villa de Hivadala	Ger.	Jachens	1115	Jan. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	.....
Wega	Amer.	Herriman	1099	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Wildwood	Brit.	Vandervord	481	April 16	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Wm. Turner	Brit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>WHAMPOA</b>							
Hesperia	Ger.	Paulsen	1160	April 18	Stemmen & Co.	.....	.....
<b>CANTON</b>							
Fuyow	Chl.	Crood	950	April 20	M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	.....

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albatross	K. D.	German	corvette	600	4	160	Mar. 8	Manning
Lapping	7 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Mar. 23	W. G. Scott
Messico	6 h	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	April 15	.....
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	450	4	60	April 1	O. P. Tudor
Swinger	6 h	British	gun vessel	408	2	60	.....	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	14	250	Jan. 29	.....
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	556	2	250	.....	Li. Com. Annandley

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 18, 1878.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.			SAILING VESSELS.			MEN-OF-WAR.		
Albatross	British	Takachiko Maru	Japanese	John Harvey	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	British	Ta-yue-fung	American	Kiutou	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	British	Tunsin	British	Wolfe	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Yewlee	German	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	French	Yungning	Chinese	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	German			Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese			Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	for London, &c.			Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Agnes Muir	British ship	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Ambassador	British barque	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Campana	British barque	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	British	Chihaya Maru	Japanese barque	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Chocorna	American ship	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Christian	German schooner	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Constance	British barque	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Copilaus	British ship	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	Endymion	for London	Storck	British barque	for New York		
Albatross	Chinese	F. P. Littlefield	American ship	Storck	British barque	for New York		
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## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 20, 1878.

At 1120 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	400 350	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, .	300 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, new, .	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	180 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . catty	150 140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	160 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	110 100	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	160 140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	60 50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	330 300	牛舌
" " corned, .	350 320	鹹牛舌
" Head, . . .	550 500	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	160 140	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	160 140	牛肩
" Feet, . . .	50 40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	80 70	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	120 110	牛尾
" Liver, . . .	100 90	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60 50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	350 280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	200 180	金華火腿
" English, . . .	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180 140	羊排
" Leg, . . .	160 140	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	180 120	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . catty	60 50	豬臟
" Feet, . . .	100 80	豬脚
" Fry, . . .	110 100	豬雜
" Head, . . .	80 70	豬頭
" Heart, . . .	50 40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	70 60	豬腰
" Liver, . . .	110 100	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . .	150 140	豬排
" Corned, . . .	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	150 140	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120 110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	380 300	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . .	80 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	60 50	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	120 110	羊肝
Sucking Pig, . . .	\$2 \$1.50	狗仔
Sweet Bread, . . .	140 130	牛核
Veal, . . .	160 -	牛仔肉
<b>Poultry.</b>		
Capon, . . .	200 180	鹹鴨
Deer, Shanghai, alive, each	\$20 -	上海生鹿
Ducks, . . .	140 120	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . .	100 -	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . .	180 160	雞
Geese, . . .	120 110	鵝
Partridges, . . .	300 275	鵪鶉
Phasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.50 1.25	省城山雞
Pigeons, . . .	160 150	白鴿
Quail, . . .	100 90	鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton, .	600 500	省城家兔
Snipes, . . .	120 110	沙鴨
Teal, . . .	800 280	水鴨
Turkeys, Cook, . catty	400 300	火鴨
" Hen, . . .	300 280	火鴨
Wild Duck, . . .	600 -	大水鴨
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bombay Ducks, new, per hundred	200 180	肚魚乾
Bream, . . .	100 90	鯽魚
Codfish, . . .	100 90	鱈魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	140 -	鹹鱈魚
Crabs, . . .	100 80	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	80 70	墨魚
Dace, . . .	100 80	土鯪魚
Dog Fish, . . .	80 70	海狗
Eels, Congor, . . .	60 50	黃鰻
" Yellow, . . .	100 90	黃鰻
File Fish, . . .	80 70	刺皮魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	140 120	大鮮魚
" Small, . . .	90 80	小鮮魚
Frog, . . .	160 130	田雞
Garpupa, . . .	140 130	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	90 80	白哈魚
Gurnard, . . .	110 90	紅角
Haddock, . . .	180 120	黃美鱈
Herrings, fresh, . . .	80 70	黃鰻
" smoked, . . .	\$1.00 -	烟黃鰻
Live Fish, . . .	180 120	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	80 70	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . .	60 50	鮫魚
Mullet, . . .	80 70	鱖魚
" Red, . . .	80 70	紅鱖
Oysters, . . .	120 110	生蠔
Parrot Fish, . . .	120 110	鸚鵡魚
Pench, . . .	80 70	頭鱈
Pike, . . .	150 -	鱈魚
Plaice, . . .	120 110	花斑魚
Tommet, White, . . .	120 110	白鮑
Pommet, Black, . . .	190 110	黑鮑
Prawns, . . .	90 80	明蝦
Ray, . . .	110 100	琵琶沙
Rock Fish, . . .	120 110	石狗公

Roach, . . . . .	catty	110	100	鱖魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	"	120	110	鹹魚
Salt Fish, . . . . .	"	120	100	鹹魚
Skate, . . . . .	"	90	80	鹹魚
Shark, young . . . . .	"	80	70	鯊魚
Shrimps, . . . . .	"	60	50	蝦
Snappers, . . . . .	"	90	80	立魚
Soles, Fresh . . . . .	"	90	80	鱈魚
Tench, . . . . .	"	80	70	鯉魚
Turbot, . . . . .	"	160	—	大鮑
Turtles, small, fresh water,,	"	350	300	地魚
Whiting, . . . . .	"	110	100	白青
<b>Fruits.</b>				
Alouites, . . . . .	catty	50	40	菓子
Apples, Californian, . . .	"	400	250	蘋果
Bananas, fragrant Fanti, ,,	"	40	30	香蕉
Chestnuts, . . . . .	"	100	—	栗子
Citron, . . . . .	"	100	60	檸檬
Coconuts . . . . .	each	50	40	椰子
Currants, . . . . .	bottle	320	—	葡萄乾
" . . . . .	lb.	120	—	葡萄乾
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	500	400	椰棗
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	"	500	400	乾無花果
Guavas, . . . . .	catty	50	40	番石榴
Lemons, . . . . .	"	100	90	檸檬
Lichees, Dried, . . . . .	"	200	180	乾荔枝
Liches Ngan, Dried, . . .	"	400	300	乾荔枝
Loquats, . . . . .	"	40	30	枇杷
Mangoes, Manila, . . . .	each	120	100	芒果
Mangosteen, Singapore, each	"	50	40	山打根
Oranges, (Oocle) Ohang catty	"	50	40	橙子
" Chew Chew, sweet,,	"	60	50	甜橙
" Oocle Mandarin ,,	"	120	100	甜橙
" dark skinned, . . . .	"	100	80	甜橙
" Sweet (Sun-wooy) ,,	"	180	—	甜橙
Papaw, . . . . .	"	60	50	木瓜
Pears, Shantung, . . . .	"	100	70	梨
" Tientain, . . . . .	"	150	110	梨
Pine-apples, Fanti, . . . .	each	50	40	鳳梨
Plantains, common . . . .	catty	30	20	芋頭
Plums, . . . . .	"	70	60	李子
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	300	250	李子
Pumpeloes, . . . . .	each	100	80	南瓜
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . .	bottle	600	500	葡萄乾
" Pudding, . . . . .	lb.	200	150	葡萄乾
Tamarinds, . . . . .	catty	60	50	酸梅
Walnuts, . . . . .	"	110	100	胡桃
<b>Vegetables.</b>				
Asparagus, . . . . .	tin	450	400	蘆筍
Bamboo Shoots, . . . . .	catty	90	80	竹筍
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	catty	20	10	豆苗
" French, . . . . .	"	150	—	豆苗
Beet Root, . . . . .	each	20	10	甜菜根
Brassica, . . . . .	"	20	—	甘藍
Cabbages, Hongkong, . . .	"	100	40	甘藍
" Macao, . . . . .	"	100	40	甘藍
" red for pickling,,	"	80	50	甘藍
" Turnip, . . . . .	"	25	20	甘藍
" White, Canton catty	"	50	—	甘藍
Carrots, . . . . .	"	40	30	胡蘿蔔
Cauliflower, . . . . .	each	100	80	花椰菜
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	catty	40	30	芹菜
Celery, English, . . . . .	"	50	40	芹菜
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	"	100	—	辣椒
" Mixed, . . . . .	"	250	230	辣椒
" Red, . . . . .	"	250	230	辣椒
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	100	80	黃瓜
Curry Stuff, English, . . .	"	70	60	咖喱
Garlic, . . . . .	"	20	—	大蒜
Ginger, . . . . .	"	25	20	薑
" Young . . . . .	"	25	20	薑
Green Peas, young . . . . .	"	50	—	豌豆
" old . . . . .	"	60	—	豌豆
Green Sprouts . . . . .	"	25	—	豆苗
Greens, Winter Course, . . .	"	40	—	豆苗
Lettuce, English . . . . .	each	10	—	生菜
" Chinese . . . . .	catty	25	—	生菜
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Mushroom, dried, . . . .	catty	400	300	香菇
" fresh, . . . . .	"	100	—	香菇
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	100	—	洋蔥
" Green . . . . .	"	25	—	洋蔥
Parsley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	50	—	香菜
" English, . . . . .	bunch	10	—	香菜
Potatoes, Macao, . . . . .	catty	30	—	馬鈴薯
" Japanese, . . . . .	"	25	—	馬鈴薯
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	12	—	馬鈴薯
Pumpkins, . . . . .	"	25	—	南瓜
Purlane, . . . . .	"	80	—	蔊菜
Radishes, . . . . .	doz.	40	—	蘿蔔
Scallions, . . . . .	catty	25	—	蔥
Spinach, . . . . .	"	30	—	菠菜
Splach, . . . . .	"	80	—	菠菜
Taro (U Tau) . . . . .	"	90	—	芋頭
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	150	100	番茄
Turnips, Salt, . . . . .	"	25	—	蘿蔔
" Chinese, . . . . .	"	12	—	蘿蔔
" English, . . . . .	sabb	10	—	蘿蔔
Water Cress, . . . . .	bunch	20	—	水蔊菜
Water Lily Root,, . . . .	catty	40	—	水蔊菜
G. ORLEY,				
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